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DOCUMENTARY ON REYKJAVIK MEETING BROADCAST

LD052224 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1610 GMT on 5 January broadcasts a 30-minute documentary film entitled "Difficult Dialogue in Reykjavik" which begins with footage of nighttime Reyjkavik on 12 October 1986, showing street traffic and an aerial view. The announcer says that although Reykjavik has become part of history, its outcome is still felt in the international life.

The video changes to scenes of Icelandic countryside, and then back to the city streets, this time in daylight. The announcer continues, saying that those were memorable days for Icelandic citizens. The video shows representatiaves of various antiwar groups collecting signatures on the streets of Reykjavik and displaying placards to the damera. The camera also shows passages from letters sent to Gorbachev and Reagan by children of different countries demanding peace. The announcer says the summit attracted the best newsmen in the world. Then follows a recording of short interviews with some of the journalists, including an American, a Swede, and a Dane, all of whom say they await tangible results from the summit and hope that the European nuclear missiles will go.

Over footage from 9 October showing Reagan's plane landing at an air base in Iceland and the President with his advisers descending from the plane, the announcer says, "Following the memorable Geneva summit, the United States clearly was backing away from the Geneva accords. The updating of the triad of the U.S. strategic armaments was proceeding at full speed, and work on the 'Star Wars' program was being carried out persistently. On the eve of his departure for Reykjavik, President Reagan called on the Congress to remove limitations on military spending to enable him to act from a position of strength in Iceland. The political baggage of the President had nothing -- absolutely nothing -- new concealed in it."

Over footage of Gorbachev and his wife being seen off at the airport by the entire Politburo, the announcer says, "In the post-Geneva time, the Soviet Union strictly adhered to the accords. New thinking and new approaches were embodied in bold initiatives and acts, from an integral concept of eliminating nuclear weapons to the extension for the fourth time of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev did not come to Reykjavik empty-handed." Additional footage shows Gorbachev's arrival in Reykjavik, his statement at the airport, and his ride to his hotel. The announcer describes Gorbachev's talks with the Icelandic president.

The announcer says 11 October was the first day of summit talks. Footage shows a crowd of newsmen and camera crews and Reagan and Gorbachev arriving and walking toward the mansion. Small talk between Reagan and Gorbachev on their way to the mansion, which was deleted from Moscow television reports on the summit at the time it was held, is audible. The camera shows both leaders posing for photographs at the top of the stairs and inside the mansion as the announcer says: "What was the objective of the Soviet Union when it suggested a get-together at the summit level in Reykjavik? In two words, to achieve major accords on the key issues of consolidating international security, and to create solid premises for holding a full-scale Soviet-U.S. summit meeting on American soil. The United States had a different objective in mind: to have a relaxed chat, and to choose a date for the meeting, changing nothing in the course of events. This was precisely what determined the dramatic nature of the Reykjavik conversations. We managed to film only the very first moments of the meeting, for the talks were held behind closed doors. But now we know that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, within the first hours and minutes of the meeting, tabled a package of Soviet proposals which transferred the talks on the issues of disarmament onto a qualitatively new plane.

"What was involved was not limits and sublimits, not curbing the nuclear arms race, but radically cutting nuclear arms and eliminating them altogether subsequently. These were truly stunning proposals in terms of their novelty and significance. Such important issues as ways of overcoming regional conflicts and the provision of human rights also were not left aside. The discussion, therefore, concentrated on the most burning and topical problems of our time. But all this became known later on. At the time, representatives of the world press enthusiastically voiced their guesses."

Then follows a recording of brief interviews with PRAVDA correspondent Tomas Kolesnichenko and an Italian and a French correspondent on their hopes for the outcome of the summit in the middle of its first day. Then follows footage of Reagan and Gorbachev posing for pictures again as they emerge from the first round of talks, and additional Reykjavik street scenes, peace race runners, etc.

The announcer says on 12 October, the second day of the summit, foreign journalists "literally besieged the Soviet press center. They were interested in assessments of a possible outcome of the talks." Footage shows Georgiy Arbatov answering questions. The announcer says, "But the main thing, after all, was the talks themselves. The reluctance of the U.S. side to come to terms with consolidating the ABM Treaty prevented a historical compromise on the entire range of most important issues of curbing the nuclear arms race from being reached. The fourth, unscheduled meeting lasted for 4 long hours. Journalists were waiting for the press conference of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev." Footage shows the conference hall with waiting newsmen and then Gorbachev with members of his negotiations team taking their seats on the platform. Then follows a 12-minute recording of Gorbachev reading his statement and then answering a question concerning SDI.

Over more aerial views of Reyjkavik and its harbor, the announcer says, "What has become of Reykjavik? Was it a step forward, toward a nonnuclear world, or was it a return to the past? First, it was a step forward. Reykjavik brought a new quality to world politics; it threw light on the fact that accords are possible, it showed that the time to act has come. It has demonstrated in the most convincing way possible that the Soviet Union is unshakable in its aspiration to reach the great goal -- to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. A long and difficult road lies ahead, but it can and must be traversed. Reykjavik is a major step forward along at road."

A caption credits the documentary's authors as N. Shishlin and V. Konovalov.

Further Details

LD052227 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- The documentary film "A Difficult Dialogue in Reykjavik" which was premiered on the central television of the USSR today, underscores the lasting significance of the Soviet-American summit meeting.

The film features the two-day long negotiations between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan which became a major political event in the struggle against the danger of war, for elimination of nuclear weapons.

"Our aim was not only to narrate about the meeting itself but also to convey its inner tensity, mankind's keen attention to it", a TASS correspondent has been told by scriptwriter Nikolay Shishlin.

"What will Reykjavik be: a step upward to a non-nuclear world or a step backward? The TASS correspondent and his colleagues queried when talking to Soviet and foreign journalists, representatives of competent international organizations. Really great was the disappointment of all who waited for the United States to give a positive reply to the Soviet compromise proposals on a whole package of major problems of curtailing nuclear armaments, but all in vain". [punctuation as received]

The film makes it possible for one to feel once again the dramaticism of Reykjvik conversations, clearly to understand that the American side's desire to go away from practical decisions, the attempts to have the discussion of agreements instead of agreements, the pursuit of military superiority in place of consent with the principle of equal security are now the main threat to peace.

And nevertheless Reykjavik has been a step forward. It made it very clear that accords are possible and that the time has come for concrete actions. Film sequences show Mikhail Gorbachev speaking upon completion of the meeting. In his speech one hears the call for an end to the arms race, development of fruitful cooperation which meets the interests of the USSR and the USA, all peoples of the world.

GENERAL CHERVOV VIEWS NUCLEAR TEST RESUMPTION

AU051356 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jan 87 p 4

[USSR Colonel General Nikolay Chervov "comment" on USSR decision to resume nuclear tests following the first U.S. nuclear test in 1987: "Now It Is Only Up to the U.S. Government to Decide; Measures Enforced In the Interest Of Security" -- initial paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Vladimir Morozov, NOVOSTI military commentator, asked Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, to comment on the enforced measures of the Soviet Government, which has adopted the decision that the USSR will resume nuclear testing after the first U.S. nuclear explosion in 1987.

Four times the USSR has extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. From the political as well as the military viewpoint these have been bold steps, creating all prerequisites for the earliest possible contractual ban on tests. The entire world community has also interpreted them in this way. Unfortunately, the United States has refused to join in the moratorium.

Moreover, while this has lasted it has carried out 24 tests. The USSR, which continued its moratorium, then declared that under these circumstances it cannot remain unilaterally restrained forever. The Soviet leadership carefully analyzed the situation which has arisen, and absolutely correctly arrived at the conclusion that, since the United States continues nuclear tests with the objective of developing new types of weapons, the Soviet Union can no longer risk its and its allies' highest security interests. The USSR's decision to discontinue the unilateral moratorium, although forced, is fully justified.

At the same time, the Soviet Government's declaration stresses that the USSR will resume nuclear tests only after the first American test explosion in 1987. It is prepared to return to the moratorium any day, should the United States decide to halt its nuclear tests.

The U.S. Administration claims that a total ban on nuclear tests will be possible only when the possibility of verification is substantially improved, when trust becomes strengthened, and when results are achieved in the reduction of conventional equipment. The issue of verification is no problem, however. The USSR has expressed its assent to any verification measures, including international verification measures, as well as to on-site inspections. The USSR has made this a reality. American seismic stations are located in the vicinity of Semipalatinsk. The USSR is also willing to study any other verification measures, but does not want verification just because of nuclear tests, as the U.S. Administration proposes, but in order for these tests not to be carried out. Herein lies the fundamental difference between the two sides. In reality the current U.S. Administration wishes neither reduction, nor verification, nor trust.

The White House would like to present the Soviet moratorium as a propaganda maneuver. But a moratorium on all nuclear explosions is not just a proposal, but above all a fact which shows the USSR's seriousness and high degree of responsibility in the struggle to strengthen peace. Banning nuclear tests is the most realistic, the simplest, and the most effective act in the interest of halting the feverish arms buildup and, to a considerable degree, also averting the feverish arms buildup in space. What sort of propaganda is that?!

The Soviet moratorium is a unique action, dictated by the new thinking, by the new approach to the solution of the main task of the present -- ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war. Naturally, the moratorium is fraught with certain risks for the USSR. In the course of the 18 months its moratorium has been in effect, the USSR has fallen behind the United States a bit. There exists a real danger that the United States could get far ahead in the development of its nuclear warheads. Therefore, one of the main objectives of the Soviet nuclear tests, if they are resumed after the first U.S. nuclear explosion in 1987, will be the perfection of the nuclear potential. The Soviet Union cannot permit its security to be imperiled, especially since the United States unilaterally tramples agreements underfoot and openly strives to achieve military superiority.

The main objective of the USSR -- halting nuclear tests and putting an end to the feverish arms buildup -- remains unchanged, and the declaration of the Soviet Government formulates this accurately.

If in its policy Washington proceeds from realism and if this policy is not determined by chasing the chimera of military superiority, a positive solution to the problem is not excluded. The U.S. Administration still has time to think over and consider everything.

DELHI DECLARATION, U.S. ARMS STANCE CONTRASTED

PM311128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Dec 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev article under the rubric "The Delhi Declaration and the Modern World": "Step Back From the Abyss!"]

[Text] History is not made by written or spoken declarations and statements, but, by expressing the spirit of the times and its demands, they grow wings and influence the course of events.

Is it possible today, more than 40 years after the appearance of weapons of mass destruction in the form of the first American atom bombs, when huge arsenals of these weapons have been stockpiled, to set the task of creating a world free from them? The reality of these arsenals is counterposed to the reality of the threat hanging over mankind. [paragraph continues]

Nuclear weapons are capable of destroying not only everything that man has created over the centuries, but man himself, and even life on earth.

We cannot close our eyes to this, or the world will be like the man who, standing at the brink of the abyss, deliberately deprives himself of vision. The comparison to which the author resorts is, I think, the right one. From 1977 to 1984 the U.S. early warning system gave 20,784 false alarms that the country could be threatened by nuclear attack! In particular, fragments of space devices entering the atmosphere were mistakenly taken for Soviet missilese. Such is the danger merely of the accidental unleashing of war.

But it is not enough to see the abyss into which mankind could be drawn in the event of a nuclear conflict. To stand on its brink and do nothing to step back and erect a reliable barrier -- that is just as reckless as blindness on the part of the man standing above the abyss.

Mankind is worthy of a better fate than to be hostage to nuclear terror and despair.

The Delhi declaration, signed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi on 27 November, formulates the principles of peace which accord with mankind's moral and ethical norms and with his practical needs and demands. The great strength of this document lies in the combination of the lofty, the humanist, and the urgent elments arising from the specific socioeconomic features of world development.

On the one hand, it points to the importance of acknowledging human life as the supreme value, and consequently the impermissibility and immorality of a philosophy and policy based on violence and deterrence, inequality and oppression, and discrimination by race, religion, or color of skin.

On the other, it notes that only disarmament can release the vast additional resources needed to combat economic backwardness and poverty, and that ending the arms race will create better conditions for tackling global problems. The two things are interconnected. The content of the concept of "violence" emerges in the way which modern reality demands, when there are no colonial empires and when the lofty principles and norms of the UN Charter have been proclaimed, yet there is still no end to much that leads to the use of brute force and results in large-scale bloodshed.

For the initiators and apologists of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, strength was and is a means of pressure even without the direct use of weapons. Pressure in order to perpetuate a system which allows a handful of exploiters to live at the expense of the needs and interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It was no accident that the two states which were formerly the main colonial powers tried not to lag behind the United States in the possession of nuclear weapons (although, as is well known, Washington has repeatedly declared that American weapons serve as an "umbrella" for the U.S. allies).

Weapons of mass destruction and violence are close associates. The whole of postwar U.S. policy is clear evidence of this. That is why no less a person that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger publicly testified the other day that the Delhi declaration is not at all to the liking of him and his Pentagon colleagues. He devoted his speech to Republican women in Washington wholly to this document.

There is no sense in setting forth the content of the speech. It repeats what the Pentagon chief has propounded many times in expressing his intolerance of socialism. That is what Weinberger's speech was based on. But this is a Soviet-Indian document. It is well known that India has a different system from the USSR's. This did not prevent the two countries' leaders from agreeing on a statement of great political significance concerning not only the USSR and India, but the very future of our planet. The furious cries of the Pentagon figure contain not a word about that -- a characteristic silence.

But might Weinberger be getting agitated for nothing? Could the very scale of the goal set in the declaration be such as to make it extremely difficult to attain?

The Delhi declaration does not ignore this question. It states that building a nuclear-free and nonviolent world requires revolutionary restructuring in people's minds and the education of the peoples in a spirit of peace, mutual respect, and tolerance.

During the existence of the United Nations the number of members has trebled -- mainly because of states which have cast off the fetters of colonialism. The voice of many of these countries in favor of peace and disarmament is heard ever more loudly in the international arena. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the "arms lobby" to ignore it.

The 30-year-old British Government documents which were published a year ago showed how, in the spring of 1955, when the Indian Government put forward an initiative on studying the question of the consequences of nuclear tests, the originators of the course of stepping up nuclear arms started swarming about like ants whose nest has been stirred up. In the first instance official circles in London proposed to respond to this initiative by denying the pernicious nature of these tests for people's health. The British Medical Association -- albeit without publicity -- objected categorically. Whitehall decided to follow this propaganda line: Tests are needed in order to maintain the West's "deterrent."

Some 8 years passed, and in 1963 the partial nuclear test ban treaty was signed between the USSR, the United States, and Britain -- the first postwar accord, which served as a brake, to some extent, on the progress of the unlimited production of nuclear weapons.

The distance which must be traveled in order to rid mankind of these weapons is immeasurably more complex and longer. But it is no mere mirage, no mere utopia.

It is worth remembering how V.I. Lenin linked the success of the cause of disarmament with progress in the anti-imperialist struggle on a wide international scale, that is, with a significant characteristic of our time.

It is monstrous, but true that the U.S. leaders see the continuation and intensification of the arms race as a means by which they wish to weaken economically the socialist countries, first and foremost the USSR, and thereby to lessen our potential for granting material assistance to the young independent states to strengthen their economic autonomy.

At the same time even the richest capitalist power is stumbling beneath the burden of militarization. A year ago THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that the U.S. state debt, which had risen to 2 trillion dollars, "could literally destroy the American way of life." This was stated by Jack Anderson, cochairman of the presidential commission for monitoring the expenditure of government resources.

For the developed capitalist countries too, a curb on the arms race is dictated to an increasing degree by mankind's common interests of self-preservation and by needs and requirements in the financial and economic sphere. "The strengthening of international stability, with a sharp lowering of the level of armaments, has ceased to be an unrealistic proposition." That is how Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti the other day described what the Reykjavik meeting made clear. He did not go on to explain that it is precisely because of this change that circles in the West, especially the United States, which gamble on the arms race have become alarmed. But the fact that there have been fundamental changes in the general situation is beyond dispute.

Until such time as nuclear weapons are eliminated, the USSR and India propose the speedy conclusion of an international convention banning the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. With some foundation, they see this convention as a major, concrete step on the path to complete nuclear disarmament.

Six concrete, urgent measures are put forward in the Delhi declaration in order to make the slogan of a nuclear-free nonviolent world a reality:

-- The total elimination of nuclear arsenals by the end of this century;
-- The prevention of the placing of any weapons in space, which is the common property of mankind;
-- A total ban on nuclear weapons tests;
-- A ban on the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction;
-- A ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of stockpiles;
-- The lowering of the levels of conventional arms and armed forces.

These are the main avenues, which converge at a single point and form an inspiring guide both for governments aware of their responsibility for the future of the world, and for broad strata of the public. There can be no illusions about easy movement along these avenues. An understanding of the necessity for such movement is important. From such an awareness there will and must grow the possibility of such movement toward a better world for all.

U.S. 'OBSTACLES' TO SEISMOLOGISTS' WORK HIT

PM191639 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 50, 14 Dec p 7

[Interview With Igor Nersesov, corresponding member of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Aleksandr Grigoryev: "Barred From Nevada. About the Soviet-American Experiment in Nuclear Non-Testing Verification"]

[Text] "At last, we have chosen the sites on which to set up our seismic apparatuses around the American nuclear testing range in Nevada. They will be located roughly 150 km from the testing area -- to the south, west and north-east of the range," said Igor Nersesov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, head of the delegation of Soviet scientists who have recently returned from the United States. Neresov was speaking with "MN" correspondent Aleksandr Grigoryev.

More than four months have passed since the commencement of the Soviet part of the joint experiment by Soviet and U.S. seismologists in control over the non-conduct of nuclear testing and before this first and as yet modest step was made to implement the American part of the programme. The sites for mounting the apparatuses were chosen unseen, because we Soviet scientists were not allowed to go to Nevada. The U.S. Administration's attitude toward our joint project seriously compounded the organizational aspect of the part conducted on American soil.

First, its course was seriously delayed. Our trip was planned for September. At that time, three stations with American equipment and serviced by scientists from the USA were already working in the USSR. But only in November did we receive permission to go to America. Moreover, to put it mildly, they gave us very weird terms: either we go as private guests of the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council or as official guests of the American Government, but then in the latter case we would have had to be present during testing of nuclear weapons.

Second, the question of our visiting Nevada was made contingent on this. We could enter the testing range only in the event we took part in nuclear testing.

We opted for the former variant and went at the invitation of the Natural resources Defense Council. Our road to Nevada, naturally, was closed. Instead of a visit to Nevada, our American colleagues had to offer us samples of mountain rock, charts and slides of eight contemplated sites in the environs of the Nevada testing range. After comparing all the information we received, we chose three sites.

During the first days of their work on Soviet land, in the area of Karkaralinsk, American scientists James Brune, Charles Archambeau and others traversed many kilometres in the mountains in search of the most convenient site for setting up the instruments. They took stock of the minutest details, even the location of trees around the sites proposed for conducting the seismic observations. It is not accidental that, at a press conference in the USA, Jonathan Berger, the leading specialists of the experiment from the American side in mounting Seismic equipment, described the Soviets' readiness to accept the sites "blindly" as a well-nigh heroic act.

In describing the situation to journalists, the American scientist put it something like this: "It's the same as buying a car you've never seen."

But for us it was more important to tear down the barriers in the way of advancing the experiment. Much in our decision to choose the sites "blindly" was apparently played by the fact that we had already jointly with the American colleagues selected sites for apparatuses in Kazakhstan and, therefore, could trust their professionalism. Direct contact has a special role to play in such an important undertaking. Among the achievements, already listed on the credit side of the joint experiment, I would primarily name the "human factor" -- the ability demonstrated by the scientists of the USSR and the USA to cooperate productively and successfully in the practical realization of a project serving the strengthening of peace.

A system of monitoring has been established. It could be used. But...

Both Soviet and American scientists taking part in our project consider it a very important scientific venture aimed to ensure verification of the non-conduct of nuclear blasts. What we have already created is a mock-up of the verification system which could practically be used in the shape in which it currently exists. Suffice it to say that, with the help of their instruments in Kazakhstan, the American scientists even register explosions carried out in industrial quarries. And these blasts use only ordinary explosives, and in small quantities. Because nuclear explosions, even of the lowest yield, could go undetected. It would be impossible to conceal them. [sentences as published]

Our consent to accept the sites "blindly" made it possible to melt the ice in the realization of the American part of the project. And yet the differences between the state of affairs in the work on it in the USSR and in the USA are still striking.

For example, preparations are under way to mount ground-level apparatuses for seismic observation of the territory of the Nevada testing range. But Soviet specialists will not take part in servicing them because the US government has denied us the right to do this.

There are other problems as well complicating our work in the USA. Americans say that more sophisticated well-drilling apparatuses will be ready in January. But so far it is not known whether we shall be able to use them on American territory, because the land in the area of the Nevada testing range is state property and no permission to drill wells has yet been received. It may not be received at all.

It is true that the US Natural Resources Defense Council is preparing reserve variants, looking for private landowners who could be asked to rent plots for drilling wells.

Not everything is OK either concerning permission to use American well-drilling equipment in the USSR. The US scientists have obtained a licence from their government to bring it to the area of the Soviet testing range. But the question has not yet been decided about programme support for the equipment, without which it is practically worthless.

All these problems have arisen not through the fault of the Natural Resources Defense Council. On the contrary, the American organizers of the experiment have to apply additional efforts to overcome ever new obstacles put up by the US authorities. Understanding this, the Soviet side has displayed the maximum flexibility. The departure of Soviet scientists Sergey Dorogan and Yevgeniy Sutulov to San Diego, California, where telemetric information should be supplied from the seismometers in Nevada, has been postponed for a month, till mid-January.

The agreement has been signed for a year, and we, the Soviet side, will strictly abide by our commitments.

ECONOMISTS DEVELOPING DOCUMENT ON CEMA TIES

LD192241 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- By TASS economic writer Boris Bubnov:

Soviet economists are working on a concept for the development of the USSR's foreign economic ties with the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in 1991-1995 and through the year 2000.

The concept is to form a basis for mutual coordination of long-term economic policy and state plans.

The adoption of the document will ensure substantial progress in the entire system of cooperation with the socialist countries and deep-going scientific, technological and economic integration.

Priority directions in the development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries, including specialization in the output of key products, will be defined in keeping with the concept.

Capital investment in projects of mutual interest will be coordinated and measures to improve the structure of reciprocal trade and balance trade and payment relations will be carried out.

This approach to the solution of development tasks, as well as the permission to enter foreign markets granted since January 1, 1987 to a whole number of branch ministries and departments and large industrial enterprises put forward the task of perfecting centralized planning.

In developing five-year and annual plans for the country's social and economic development, the USSR State Planning Committee will now allocate tasks to Soviet ministries and departments on volumes of foreign economic relations, singling out assignments concerning the CMEA countries.

Jointly with corresponding bodies the CMEA will review scientific and technological policies in all fields, determine directions of the future development of branches and key production areas and coordinate the variety and volumes of reciprocal deliveries of products, including those manufactured under specialization schemes.

The aim of this work is to improve technical standards of products and increase the output with the help of the international division of labour.

This work will involve Soviet associations, enterprises and organizations engaged in cooperation ties and taking part in the activity of joint enterprises, international associations and organizations.

Jointly with their CMEA partners they will plan co-production measures, giving top priority to the development and introduction of advanced technology, establishments of new and modernization of operating facilities, coordination of the variety and volumes of reciprocal deliveries of co-produced items.

UN MISSION ISSUES STATEMENT ON 41ST SESSION

LD060747 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] New York January 6 TASS -- The 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly has shown the growing understanding by the international community of the need for urgent specific actions by states to guarantee a survival of mankind in the nuclear-space age, says a statement published on Monday by the USSR permanent mission to the U.N. on the results of the session. Its character qualitatively changed after the Reykjavik summit which highlighted both a chance to create a nuclear-free world and obstacles in its way.

The Reykjavik summit, the Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-aligned countries in Harare and the Soviet-Indian talks in New Delhi imparted a powerful impetus to the hopes of the overwhelming majority of U.N. member states for establishing a new mode of political thinking in international relations, oriented on tackling security problems through political means.

These hopes found their expression in a concentrated form during the discussion of the joint proposal by the socialist states, including the USSR, on establishing the all-embracing system of international peace and security, the statement points out. A resolution adopted at the initiative of the socialist states and with the active participation of many other countries sets out the framework for a direct and multilateral dialogue on the most effective ways of guaranteeing security for all and in all spheres.

Over 100 countries voted for a search for a new and fresh approach to guaranteeing security.

Despite the opposition of the USA and some other delegations, the session concentrated on problems of peace, disarmament and security. Its most important decisions include the General Assembly's support for the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, a call on the USA and all other countries to join the moratorium and to stop immediately nuclear tests. The U.N. firmly spoke out against shifting the arms race to space, above all against placing nuclear weapons into space. The Soviet Union virtually voted for all resolutions on disarmament and security. The USA voted against most of them.

CSSR ENVOY TO UN ISSUES LETTER ON REYKJAVIK

LD051736 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] New York January 5 TASS -- Reykjavik was made optimistic all people who desire to have a turn for the better. The negotiations held here helped mankind for the first time in the past few decades to make a headway on the road towards nuclear disarmament, towards the ultimate triumph of reasons, runs a letter from Czechoslovakia's permanent representative at the United Nations which was issued today as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly of the "International Year of Peace" item.

Reykjavik brought to light difficulties on the way to a non-nuclear world, and the main obstacle -- the U.S.-advocated SDI, the document says.

WEINBERGER HOLDS NEWS BRIEFING ON 1988-89 BUDGET

LD060937 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 6 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has held a news conference here on the Pentagon's proposed budget for fiscal 1988 and 1989, which was submitted Monday for congressional consideration.

He said the Strategic Defense Initiative and the deployment of an SDI system as soon as it was developed were the administration's top priorities.

The federal budget estimates for fiscal 1988, signed by President Reagan and sent to Congress, provide for 312 billion dollars to be spent on the arms race, which will be 23 billion more than in the current financial year.

"Star Wars" spending is to grow by as many as 62 percent to 5.2 billion dollars.

Requests More 1987 Funds

PM051551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cranking It Up..."]

[Text] Washington, 31 Dec -- The U.S. Administration is continuing to crank up the arms race. At a special briefing U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger announced the Pentagon's request for a substantial increase in military appropriations in the current -- 1987 -- fiscal year.

According to the head of the military department, the Pentagon is demanding from Congress another $2.8 billion for this fiscal year, in addition to the $289.4 billion already allocated to it.

It is indicative that the largest increase is intended for the"Star Wars" program. The Pentagon is demanding that the sum of almost $3.6 billion already allocated by Congress for the implementation of this program this year be increased by a further $0.5 billion. From this sum it is planned to release $250 million for research and experimental design work within the SDI framework -- and, in particular, for the development [razrabotka] of a new type of vehicle to place in orbit military cargoes weighing up to 75 metric tons. Expansion of the nuclear test program to create [sozdaniye] nuclear-powered laser weapons is estimated at $70 million. A total of $60 million is being earmarked for the development [razrabotka] of kinetic weapons.

U.S. special forces are to receive an extra $330 million, while $240 million will be spent on new munitions. What is more, according to Weinberger, the United States intends to spend an additional $0.5 billion during this fiscal year on modernizing the U.S. chemical arsenal and replacing some of its obsolete chemical munitions with new, even more lethal ones.

COMMENTARIES ASSAIL U.S. BUDGET FOR 1988

'Neoglobalism' Evident

LD061101 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 6 Jan 87

["U.S. Foreign Aid Budget and 'Doctrine of Neoglobalism'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington January 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The federal budget bill for the fiscal year 1988 shows the U.S. Administration's commitment to the Reagan doctrine known as "the doctrine of neoglobalism". Apart from allocating an enormous sum of 312 billion dollars for the arms race, the President demands that Congress bring appropriations under the item "International Affairs" to 19.1 billion dollars or one billion dollars more than the 1987 fiscal year appropriations.

Ronald Reagan explains such a sharp increase in appropriations under this item by the need for guaranteeing U.S. commitments embracing the entire world. This is, above all, handouts to governments of countries where there are U.S. military bases propping "the doctrine of neoglobalism". It is from these bases that the USA directly interferes in the affairs of nations in many regions.

Then the President points to the need for extending assistance to U.S. "commitments" with regard to "other countries and organizations". The point in question is the military regime in Honduras, from whose territory the USA by using the contras is waging the undeclared war against Nicaragua. The press reports statements by administration officials that the item also includes new appropriations (105 million dollars) for military aid to Contras in addition to 100 million dollars allocated under the current fiscal year budget.

It is indicative that the summary of the budget bill published on Monday does not contain clear-cut figures about the aid to contras. The reason is concern and dissatisfaction of the U.S. public and many congressman with the administration's activities aimed at escalating the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Apart from violating international law, such actions by the White House will eventually draw the USA into a protracted and sanguinary war in Central America, as was the case with Vietnam.

Concern and dissatisfaction have become especially manifest now that the country is being rocked by the scandal sparked off by clandestine U.S. arms supplies to Iran and the transfer of some proceeds to Contras' military aid at a time when it was banned by Congress which adopted a law known as "the Boland Amendment". The "Irangate" has clearly shown that the administration is ready to by-pass Congress in its neoglobalist aspirations.

'Social Needs' Slighted

LD051725 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 6 TASS -- TASS correspondents Oleg Polyakovskiy and Nikolay Turkatenko report:

A draft federal budget for fiscal 1988 was published here.

It sets the total spending level at one trillion 24 billion dollars, which is the record one ever in the U.S. history. The first thing that strikes the eye when one familiarizes oneself with this document is the administration's demand for further increases in military spending by slashing allocations for social needs.

Three hundred and twelve billion dollars are requested for the arms race. This sum exceeds by 23 billion dollars the size of military spending in the current fiscal year. The draft budget gives particular attention to completing the Congress-approved construction and deployment of 50 MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles, of which ten have become operational at a U.S. Air Force base in Wyoming state recently, and also to speeding up the "Star Wars" programme. Expenditure on the latter is projected to be increased by 62 per cent at once to total up to 5.2 billion dollars.

The draft budget shows that the administration intends to expand the undeclared war against Nicaragua, demanding that another 105 million dollars are set aside in military aid to the contras gangs in addition to 100 million dollars already released by Congress for the current year.

So, the White House intends to lead the United States along the adventurist path of neo-globalism, nuclear confrontation and armed intervention in various parts of the world.

Many observers believe that during the discussion of the new draft federal budget a fierce battle will erupt among lawmakers in Congress where representatives of the Democratic Party now hold the majority in both chambers. The battle is expected to flare up on concrete items of the budget spending and also on a number of crucial issues of the White House domestic and foreign policies. James Wright, the incoming speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress of the new convocation, described the draft budget as stillborn.

Appearing in an ABC television programme, he expressed confidence that the administration's request for major increases in military spending would be considerably trimmed, since the country could not allow itself to increase them infinitely.

'Militarist' Course Reflected

LD051507 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Commentary by Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The U.S. draft budget for 1988 is today being submitted to Congress by the White House. Over to our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver.

[Zholkver] They say that a budget is a concentrated expression of the policy of the state concerned. If we approach the new American draft budget with that yardstick, it should be said that it reflects above all the militarist course of the present Washington administration. In the new financial year, which in the United States traditionally begins on 1 October, almost a third of the total budget is to be spent on military purposes: $312 billion out of about a trillion. This truly astronomical military expenditure, which is once again being increased by 3 percent, is to be devoted to the buildup both of nuclear and conventional arms.

That includes 50 more MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and two new aircraft carriers; and the modernization of another battleship; and the development of a so-called present guidance bomb. On Star Wars preparations, over $5 billion are to be spent: 50 percent more than this year.

On the other hand, when it comes to social programs, the tendency of the new budget is just the opposite. Grants to farmers, who are going through hard times, are almost halved; spending on social security is to be cut, too, including aid to the homeless, though their number in this Year of the Homeless will, according to all forecasts, rise still further in the United States.

In its 1988 budget, the White House once again plans for a huge deficit of over $100 billion. I must say that U.S. Congressmen themselves are worried that the budget fails to make ends meet. The chairman of the Armed Forces Committee has already announced his intention to ask the Pentagon boss several "tough questions," as he put it, regarding rational policy in the sphere of national security and a budget that would not be built on sand. But judging by the new draft budget, the White House is still being guided not by considerations of reason and responsibility in our dangerous nuclear missile age, but above all by the interests of the military-industrial complex, for which vast military expenditure is a veritable gold mine.

Aid to Contras Hit

LD052150 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] New York January 6 TASS -- President Reagan intends to request Congress for another 105 million dollars to provide the Nicaraguan contras with weapons, the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES" reports. It admits that without U.S. military aid to the Somocista gangs their terrorist acts would have been impossible.

In the first months of this year the counter-revolution leaders plan steeply to intensify military activity to justify the provision of this aid, the "NEW YORK TIMES" writes. According to the newspaper, two groups of saboteurs trained by U.S. military advisers were smuggled into Nicaragua from Honduras ahead of Christmas holidays.

The contras' goal is to seize a small area of Nicaragua and to proclaim their own "government" there, which will give the Reagan administration a pretext for a large-scale invasion of that country.

The newspaper "BOSTON GLOBE" has learnt from the Pentagon documents which fell into its possession that in circumvention of Congress' decisions the Reagan administration looks for possible additional channels to funnel military aid to the hired Somocista bandits. Five minutes will be enough to find in the U.S. law a loop-hole through which a whole elephant can be pushed through, a former staffer of the U.S. military establishment, told the newspaper.

"Project elephant herd" -- this is exactly how one of the secret operations to provide the mercenaries with U.S. weapons was called. According to the "BOSTON GLOBE", it was carried out by the Chiefs of Staff Committee and was coordinated by a deputy chief of the U.S. Air Force Headquarters.

On his order three "Cessna" observer aircraft were written off as being in excess of the needs of the U.S. Armed Forces and were later equipped with missiles and turned over to the contras. Those aircraft were used for piratic raids on Nicaraguan territory.

Those involved in the operation said this was the way Congress' curbs were bypassed with an eye to aiding subversive groupings in other countries, the "BOSTON GLOBE" emphasizes.

DOBRYNIN MEETS WITH CBS CHIEF TISCH IN MOSCOW

LD041635 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan (TASS) -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Laurence Tisch, chief executive officer of the American Columbia Broadcasting System corporation, who is in the USSR. In the course of conversation a number of questions were discussed on Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the sphere of mass media work.

PRAVDA HITS CANADIAN ARCTIC EARLY WARNING PLANS

PM291923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Correspondent V. Shelkov report: "Canada: ...Now in Space"]

[Text] The Canadian Armed Forces are embarking on the implementation of yet another militarist venture. The country's Ministry of Defense has obtained the government's permission to conduct research and a series of tests under the program for the creation [sozdaniye] of a "radar palisade" in space. It is being developed [razrabatyvayetsya] for the purpose of "defending Canada's northern regions against cruise missiles." These plans are being presented to the Canadian public as a necessary element for deterring the notorious "Soviet military threat."

An upgrading of the "early warning system" is now proceeding at full speed under the same far-fetched pretext and within the framework of the Canadian-U.S. agreement on North America's joint aerospace defense (NORAD). A "northern warning system" consisting of 52 modern radar stations costing hundreds of millions of dollars is being created [sozdayetsya] in Canada's high latitudes. While installation workers at the northern warning system's electronic nests are frightening the Arctic fauna with the flash of welding torches and the screech of iron, Ottawa is already thinking of possibly replacing the ground stations with space-based ones.

The study of prospects for launching air defense radars into orbit will be conducted by the Canadian military in close contact with their U.S. colleagues.

DPRK'S O KUK-YOL ON 'HIGH-LEVEL' TALKS WITH ROK

PM060951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Talks Between North and South Korea"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jan -- The purpose of the high-level military-political talks between North and South Korea proposed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in his speech at the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly session is to ease the acute political confrontation and military tension and to create an atmosphere of trust betwee the two sides. This is noted in a statement published here today by Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Korean People's Army General Staff.

Without an urgent solution to these pressing problems, the statement points out, it is impossible to improve North-South relations, ensure peace, and effect the country's peaceful unification. During last year alone, the DPRK advanced a whole series of initiatives aimed at stabilizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula. However, the United States and South Korea rejected those peace efforts and continued an arms buildup. Turning South Korea into a major nuclear base in the Far East, Washington has added Lance missiles to its nuclear arsenal in that region, which already contains more than 1,000 warheads.

The statement emphasizes that the present situation is fraught with the threat of a military conflict breaking out. Therefore, military as well as political detente in Korea is becoming a problem requiring an urgent solution. It could be achieved if accords were reached at military-political talks on reducing armed forces and ending the arms race and large-scale military exercies.

South Korea should make a positive reply to the DPRK proposal. Seoul has no reason for rejecting this initiative, which is not conditional upon any additional terms, particularly as the North is also ready to consider proposals by the South Korean side which might help to achieve political and military detente, the statement reads.

DPRK ENVOY ON 'SLANDERS' OVER KUMGANGSAN DAM

LD051559 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- In an attempt at distracting the attention of South Korean and world public from the deteriorating political situation in the south of the Korean Peninsula, South Korean authorities and Japanese and American mass media continue spreading slanders and lies about the Kumgangsan hydropower station under construction in the DPRK, a press conference was told today by the DPRK's charge d'affaires to the USSR Yi Tu-yol. He recalled the actions of students, representatives of opposition and the clergy continuing in South Korea against the dictatorial regime and the U.S. military presence, for a revision of the constitution. The South Koean authorities are trying to stop the anti-government actions, which are gaining momentum.

Recently, South Korean propaganda supported by American and Japanese propaganda media and using various international organisations have claimed that the scale and site of construction of the hydropower station on the Pukhan River are evidence of "malicious intentions" of the DPRK, which is allegedly out to flood the area of Seoul and thus frustrate the Olympic Games of 1988. [paragraph continues]

The Seoul authorities also claim that the construction of the hydropower plant will upset the ecological balance in the Pukhan River Basin and create a threat of a disruption of water supply for the large area of South Korea along the demilitarized zone.

All these contentions, Yi Tu-yol said, are an invention and slander. It is not accidental that this slanderous campaign, whose aim is to hamper the process of Korea's reunification, was launched last October at the time of a fresh aggravation of the situation in the south of the peninsula. Albeit, the construction of the hydropower plant was announced four years ago and construction proper was started four months ago.

The construction of the hydropower plant pursues no "secret strategic aims". It is being carried out in accordance with the DPRK's economic plans and provides only for the creation of a new power industry centre in the country.

PACIFIC TOUR OF JAPAN'S KURANARI PREVIEWED

LD051741 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Tadashi Kuranari, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, sets out on a tour of South Pacific countries tomorrow, January 6.

Along with Australia and New Zealand he will visit a number of island states of the area and will make a speech in Suva, the capital of Fiji, the speech which the Japanese press has already described as "Kuranari Doctrine".

Judging by press reports, the Japanese foreign minister in his speech is expected to declare in favour of 'strengthening the political stability of the region' and 'in support of establishing regional cooperation'.

He intends to offer broader 'economic aid' and to increase the intake of trainees and students from the countries of the region.

And, finally, he is going to assure that Japan 'will not go along the lines of being turned into a military power'.

Well, all those theses, taken independently, could probably be welcomed by the island countries were it not for Japanese mass media remarks which put one on one's guard.

Thus, the TOKYO SHIMBUN points out that it is the "strategic value" of the island countries that underlies Mr Kuranari's forthcoming tour.

The foreign minister's tour, the newspaper writes, is aimed at consolidating Western influence in the area through increasing the weight of Japan as representative of the Western camp.

This task, the newspaper points out, becomes particularly important in the conditions of gradual diminishing of the role of former colonial powers -- Britain and France -- in the Asian-Pacific region.

The newspaper directly says further: One of the purposes of the minister's tour is obviously to 'drive a wedge' in the USSR's relations with Vanuatu, the state which is negotiating for a fishery agreement with the USSR on the basis of its 'multilateral diplomacy'.

For its part, the SANKEI SHIMBUN is of the opinion that the 'Kuranari Doctrine' is virtually directed against 'expansion of Soviet influence' in the South Pacific.

As is seen, the doctrine is quite distant from the good goals which the minister intends to proclaim in his speech. The idea is to impose the influence of the new "representative of the West" -- Japan -- upon the island countries through economic and financial injections in the place of the domination of former colonial powers.

And not only in the economic sphere, but in politics as well. Otherwise, what for would Japan need to 'drive a wedge' in Vanuatu's relations with the Soviet Union, and to question the independent foreign policy of that island state?

The desire of the island countries of the South Pacific to pursue independent policies and to strengthen peace and security in the region, which is evidenced by their decision to establish a nuclear-free zone there, and their attempts on a fair basis to develop economic contacts with other countries, including the USSR, have long been exasperating Washington.

Way back in June last year U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, when meeting Japanese representatives in Manila, urged them to give greater scope to the use of "financial aid" to keep the area within the "sphere of Western influence".

As is seen, Tokyo heeded the call. The rendering of Japanese economic "aid" in combination with a build-up of U.S. military presence should provide "the West", in Washington's opinion, with those levers which would make it possible not only to bind the island countries to itself, but also to do away with their "nuclear allergy", and to use them in its strategy of military-political confrontation in the Pacific.

JAPAN TO CONTINUE TALKS WITH U.S. ON SDI

LD040958 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo January 4 TASS -- The Japanese Government has decided to send another delegation to the United States on January 20 to continue talks on participation in the "Star Wars" programme, the well-informed NIHON KEIZAI newspaper reported today.

At the beginning of September Tokyo is known to have officially announced its joining the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). Later on, however, difficulties arose at talks on direct participation in the "Star Wars" projects.

According to the NIHON KEIZAI, during the forthcoming visit the Japanese delegation still expects to determine conditions for Japanese companies' participation in the U.S. SDI programme.

SHEVARDNADZE, DOBRYNIN IN DRA ON WORKING VISIT

Welcomed by Najib

LD051129 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul January 5 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have arrived on a working visit in Kabul today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

At the airport the Soviet guests were welcomed by Najib, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, and other officials.

Soviet-Afghan talks have been held later in the day.

Reception Held

LD051551 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul January 5 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Najib, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), gave a reception today in honour of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and persons accompanying them.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Kabul on a working visit at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee and the Government of the DRA.

The reception was attended on the Afghan side by members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee, and by other officials.

Najib and Eduard Shevardnadze exchanged speeches.

The reception was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

DRA'S CHAMKANI DESCRIBES RECONCILIATION MEASURES

LD051238 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul January 5 TASS -- Haji Mohammad Chamkani, acting president of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has met here with members of the Emergency National Reconciliation Commission of Paktia Province. In his address, Chamkani pointed out the need to hold jirgahs with the participation of the mass of the people, create everywhere emergency national reconciliation commissions and peace jirgahs in districts and villages to put an end to bloodshed as soon as possible. Achieving national reconciliation, Chamkani said in conclusion, is no easy effort, but it will win, being an expression of the wishes of all the working people of the country, of the entire Afghan people. Civilian formations, whose aim is to maintain peace and order, should be strengthened.

As the BAKHTAR agency said, specific measures have been outlined at the meeting to ensure national reconciliation in Paktia Province, and the tasks were specified of the Emergency Commission members.

RECONCILIATION COMMISSIONS FORMING IN DRA

LD061437 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] The setting up of extraordinary commissions on national reconciliation has begun everywhere in Afghanistan. Thus, the Afghan people have responded to the Revolutionary Council's declaration which calls for peace and calm in the country.

In accordance with the declaration, Afghanistan's Armed Forces on 15 January will cease fire and will suspend for 6 months combat operations against counterrevolutionaries.

It is planned to set up a government of national unity, going so far as to give it the nature of a coalition government.

DRA AIR FORCE PARTY AKTIV SUPPORTS PDPA PLENUM

PM311333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Dec --- Rallies and meetings in support of the decisions of the 20th PDPA Central Committee Plenum are continuing in the DRA Armed Forces.

A meeting of the party aktiv of Air Force and Air Defense units was addressed by Major General M. Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister. The PDPA and the DRA Government, he said, are trying with all their might to put an end to the undeclared war unleashed against Afghanistan. Servicemen of the Air Force and Air Defense make a weighty contribution to the cause of defending the people's revolutionary gains. It is necessary to persistently increase combat readiness and military skill in order to achieve the final routing of the forces of counterrevolution and ensure the inviolability of our borders.

'MERCENARIES' BLAMED FOR DRA BOOBY-TRAPPED TOYS

PM301647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Ostalskiy "Rejoinder": "WASHINGTON POST Resorts to Forgery"]

[Text] In the photograph [picture accompanying article shows doll] you can see part of an advertisement recently published by the American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST. On instructions from the "Committee for Aid for Afghanistan," the newspaper depicted a booby-trapped doll. The picture is based on "the description of eye-witnesses." The text of the item runs as follows: "Toys like this and other bombs disguised as children's toy cars, fountain pens, watches, and simply as cakes of soap are only part of the systematic campaign of terror being waged by the Soviet Army against the civilian population of Afghanistan."

As far as the Soviet reader is concerned, there is no need to explain to him that the published picture is a forgery.

It is impossible even to imagine a Soviet worker who would bring himself to manufacture a booby-trapped doll, or a commander who would give the order to kill a child, or a soldier who would carry out such an order. Children are loved everywhere, but our country, which suffered much in the years of war and hardship, has a special feeling for children.

The authors of the "advertisement" are using the Goebbels principle -- the more blatant the lie, the greater its chance of success. They report that "thousands" of Afghan children have been the "victims of the booby-trapped toys," evidently implying that the production of these toys is in full flood in the USSR. This primitive propaganda is counting on the ignorance of the individual confused by the Western mass media and unaware of the most elementary facts about the situation in Afghanistan. He does not know that more than 2,000 schools have been destroyed by the counterrevolutionaries whom he is urged to help or that the rebels are murdering students and teachers and poisoning drinking water intended for schoolchildren. There have been well known cases where dushmans dressed as Afghan Army personnel have shot women and children and recorded the violence on film -- in order to fabricate "propaganda material." There is no doubt that the booby-trapped toys are not fabrication -- only it is not Soviet or Afghan soldiers who make and use them, but the mercenaries who have been frustrated by the impotence of their situation.

"Sometimes it kills, sometimes it only maims," the article [as published] says of the "toy." A lie also maims and also kills. If we could address readers of THE WASHINGTON POST we would warn them: Do not believe it. Ask the French doctor, Charles-Andre (Konforto), for example, and he will tell you where so-called "humanitarian" aid really goes. Visit an Afghan counterrevolutionary organization's camp and see for yourself the poverty and, without exaggeration, the inhuman conditions in which people, driven to a foreign land, live there by deception and violence. Glance into the Pakistani torture chambers where thousands of Afghans who wanted to return home have been thrown. Look at the hundreds of new schools build by the Afghan revolutionary government; stop and think why they are surrounded by high stone walls and why a military guard is posted at the gates around the clock. If, after this, you still want to donate your money to the "Committee for Aid to Afghanistan," you must be aware that it will be used for murder and destruction and even, quite possibly, for the manufacture of that booby-trapped toy which will kill a child.

The editors of THE WASHINGTON POST consider their newspaper to be "solid and objective" and try to maintain this reputation among American readers. But what they have done this time has always been called the same thing in any language: a base act.

DRA GRAND ASSEMBLY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

LD040924 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul January 4 TASS -- According to BAKHTAR news agency, the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the Supreme Jirgah [Grand Assembly] has held a meeting here. Its participants unanimously supported the decisions of the special plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan aimed at achieving national reconciliation.

Mohammad Ibrahim Atai [name as received], a deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Supreme Jirgah, said at the meeting that efforts of the party and the government to achieve national accord were a step of historic significance aimed at restoring peace on Afghan soil.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES CPSU CC CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM

LD051735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Today a conference was held in the CPSU Central Committee about the continued improvement in cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and raising its effectiveness.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Comrades Biryukova and Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Gusev and Kamentsev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of departments in the CPSU Central Committee, and heads of several ministries, agencies, and public organizations.

The participants in the conference noted the successful development in recent years of the whole complex of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, which are built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and ratified treaties of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. It was indicated that, proceeding from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which the priority significance of the links between the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are stressed, and the accords reached at the meetings of the top leaders of the two parties and countries, it is necessary for the party and state bodies and the public organizations of the USSR to continue to devote the most serious attention to the broadening and consolidation of cooperation with Vietnam in the political, socioeconomic, ideological, and cultural spheres.

Issues of trade, economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the USSR and the SRV were subjected to a detailed analysis. It was noted that more than a little success had been achieved in this sphere, and a certain amount of experience had been accumulated. At the same time, the growing scale of cooperation and the new stage in the development of both countries demand a creative rethinking of what has been done and an innovative approach to solving urgent questions.

During examination of the progress in implementing the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, the attention of our ministries and agencies was drawn to the need to improve the work of enterprises built, or being built, in the SRV with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, to strengthen monitoring of the pledges adopted in this sphere by the Soviet side. It was agreed to be expedient in more actively introducing new progressive forms of cooperation, to use more widely production coordination and specialization, and to establish direct links between production enterprises and scientific institutions of the USSR and the SRV. The great reserves in the business of expanding and deepening mutually advantageous links between Vietnam and the regions of the Soviet Far East were noted.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

SRV LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON CPV CONGRESS RESULTS

PM311120 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Interviews" with Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, SRV minister of agriculture; and Vo Dong Giang, SRV deputy foreign minister, by special correspondents B. Vinogradov and N. Yermolovich in Hanoi: "Vietnam on the Path to Socialism" -- date of interviews not stated; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress, which ended the other day, drew up a realistic program of action aimed at the all-around stabilization of Vietnam's socioeconomic development and the creation of the preconditions for accelerating socialist industrialization and the country's progress along the path of socialism.

IZVESTIYA's special correspondents B. Vinogradov and N. Yermolovich asked congress delegates Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission, Nguyen Ngoc Triu, SRV minister of agriculture, and Vo Dong Giang, SRV deputy foreign minister, to describe in brief the main results of the Vietnamese Communists' forum.

The answers which our correspondents received are published below.

Vo Van Kiet, Member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission [subhead]

Our party's sixth congress was a milestone marking an important stage in the building of socialism in Vietnam. In the national economy, this means the restructuring of the economic structure, its radical reform, and the renewal of the management machinery. The need for the changes outlined arises from life itself and from the entire practice of the country's economic development in past years.

The Central Committee Political Report to the congress evaluated our achievements, revealed the causes of the errors and shortcomings which have occurred, and outlined the objectives and tasks for Vietnam's socioeconomic development for the remaining years of the initial stage of the transitional period.

We are well aware that many unresolved problems still face Vietnam's economy. Thus we cannot be satisfied with the slow growth of production, which lags behind the country's potentials and the requirements of the stabilization of the population's life. Plan targets in the previous 5-year plan were not fulfilled in many indicators. This applies first and foremost to the production of grain, coal, timber, textiles, and export goods, which has had a negative effect on all economic activity. In the country as a whole enterprises are still working at only half their design capacity, labor productivity is low, and output quality is falling.

It was stated frankly at the congress that a thriftless attitude toward the country's natural wealth is sometimes permitted, the system of circulation and distribution of goods does not run smoothly, prices are rising, and inflation is great. Mention was made of the delays in strengthening socialist production relations, the weakening of the state sector's role in the economy, and the insufficiently skillful utilization of nonsocialist structures. As a result, social justice is violated and such negative phenomena as bribery, corruption, conservatism, and local self-interest occur in society's life. [paragraph continues]

We recognize that all this leads to a lessening of the faith of the people's masses in the ideals of the revolution and in the state's ability to surmount the difficulties which exist. A certain haste in the implementation of transformations at the initial stage of the transitional period, when the multifaceted structure of the economy and the laws of the commodity-money relationship were not taken into account, has had its effect.

Working on the basis of the country's real potential and taking into account the peculiarities of Vietnamese society's development, the Sixth CPV Congress put forward three main economic programs for the current 5-year period (1986-1990). The first is food production. The second is consumer-goods production. The third is export production. Our economy's main efforts will be concentrated on these. The other sectors must promote the implementation of these programs. In the prevailing situation it has been decided to mothball or postpone the fulfillment of tasks not requiring urgent resolution.

The task is set, in the next 5 years, of increasing the average annual rate of growth of consumer goods production to 13-15 percent, and increasing exports by approximately 70 percent compared with the last 5-year plan. We welcome foreign firms and organizations which are prepared to establish direct links with our enterprises on the basis of mutual advantage and in accordance with the laws. The country needs currency. So we are creating favorable conditions for cooperation between Vietnamese organizations and foreign partners.

The various forms of cooperation promote the SRV's increasingly significant participation in the international division of labor and socialist economic integration. We have still to draw up a plan for long-term cooperation with the CEMA countries in order to make better use of internal resources and the technical assistance of the fraternal countries so as to step up industrialization and increase the might of the entire socialist community.

It must be noted that an inspiring stimulus is provided for us by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which opened a qualitatively new stage of revolutionary significance, a stage of dynamic development of the Land of the Soviets in all spheres of life. With the adoption of the course of acceleration, a mighty shift is taking place in the Soviet economy toward intensive development, and this factor has tremendous influence on Vietnam's progress toward socialism. [Vo Van Kiet ends; passage omitted comprising interview with Agriculture Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu]

Vo Dong Giang, SRV Deputy Foreign Minister [subhead]

In speaking of SRV foreign policy, it should be stressed that its cornerstone, as was stated once again at the Sixth CPV Congress, is the strengthening of solidarity and all-around ties with the Soviet Union, relations with which are based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed in November 1978. Practice has already shown repeatedly that the socialist community countries' unity of objectives and actions has become a powerful factor for peace and progress.

Given the complexity of the development of events in the Asia-Pacific region in the light of U.S. intentions of creating a military bloc here directed against socialism and the forces of national liberation, the CPV, the SRV Government, and all our people assess highly and support fully the program to transform this part of the globe into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok. We also welcome the Delhi declaration, which graphically embodies these important peace-loving initiatives.

Traditions of the joint struggle for freedom and common goals unite Vietnam with Laos and Cambodia. [paragraph continues]

The countries of Indochina are pursuing an agreed course aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of good-neighborliness and cooperation. This course echoes the officially proclaimed goal of the ASEAN states -- to create a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality here. It would seem that the path to normalizing the situation is open. But positive changes are slow to come. Why?

We cannot, of course, close our eyes to the fact that many unresolved questions exist in the region, inherited from the colonial past, and indeed from the very recent past, when U.S. imperialism tried to stifle the revolution in the countries of Indochina. However, given goodwill the problems can be settled. Vietnam, together with Laos and Cambodia, is always ready to make its contribution for the sake of normalizing relations with the ASEAN members, which would be a good contribution to stabilizing the situation throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

At the recent conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, we put forward constructive proposals on settling the Cambodia situation. The United States, playing the part of one of the main instigators of the undeclared war against the people's Cambodia, supports with finance and weapons the "coalition government" which has been knocked together with U.S. blessing, and in which the tone is set by the Pol Pot clique, which has been condemned by the whole world for the crime of genocide.

As for our relations with China, it was noted at the Sixth CPV Congress that the peoples of Vietnam and China are linked by bonds of many centuries of friendship and the experience of the struggle against imperialism. Our neighbor states have an equal interest in peace as the main condition for economic and social development. The SRV values the friendship of the two countries' peoples and will do everything to restore it as soon as possible. We have put forward a number of proposals on normalizing Vietnamese-Chinese relations, and are ready to start talks on this question at any level, anywhere.

We also support Laos' important initiatives on normalizing relations with the PRC on the basis of compliance with the principles of equality and mutual respect for the sides' interests. Vietnam fully shares Laos' intentions of developing good-neighborly ties and strengthening relations of mutual understanding and trust with Thailand. The SRV Government approves the PRK's readiness to commence talks with opposition groupings in order to achieve national consensus on the basis of eliminating the Pol Pot supporters as a political and military force.

Those, in general terms, are the avenues marked out by the Sixth CPV Congress for Vietnam's foreign policy, which sets the goal of preserving peace and preventing nuclear war.

PALAU REJECTS U.S. 'ANNEXATION' ATTEMPT

LD281605 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov:

A group of prominent politicians in Palau, a trust territory in the Pacific, has issued a statement there, strongly rejecting a "free association" agreement being imposed on the island by Washington.

The agreement runs counter to the basic interests of the Palau people, says the document signed by a number of members of the legislative assembly led by the speaker and senators.

Washington is eager to complete the annexation of Micronesia, of which it is a trustee under a U.N. mandate, as soon as possible.

It has already been able to impose a neo-colonialist regime in three parts of the territory, including the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands and the so-called Federated States of Micronesia, under the cover of "commonwealth" and "association" agreements with the United States.

But the fourth part of the partitioned Micronesia, Palau, is still holding out. Washington's striving to make the archipelago a nuclear weapon base has run into stubborn resistance by local people.

Palau's constitution, adopted six years ago as an expression of the popular will, contains an important provision about the island's nuclear-free status.

The United States has tried hard to force a change to the constitutional article but Palau's nuclear-free status may only be lifted if at least 75 percent of the population vote for this at a referendum.

Early this month the people of the Pacific archipelago said "no" to the Pentagon's plans to annex the island and convert it into a nuclear base at a referendum.

Washington's actions with regard to the trust territory of Micronesia can only be described as an international outrage.

Nobody except the Security Council has the right to make any decisions to end U.N. Trusteeship over the Pacific islands.

The people of Micronesia must be granted real independence.

The fettering agreements which the United States has foisted and is attempting to foist on the split Micronesia are a threat to peace and security in the Asian/Pacific region.

PRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

BK050449 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] A delegation of the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Association headed by Comrade Sim Ka, chairman of the association, has arrived in Moscow. The Cambodian guests will attend the week of Soviet-Cambodian friendship dedicated to the 8th anniversary of the PRK's founding. They will be present at a solemn meeting held at the House of Friendship in Moscow, at meetings and get-togethers, at friendship nights to be hosted in Moscow, and at all functions organized by the branches of the USSR-PRK Friendship Society in Baku, capital of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, and in Volgograd in the RSFSR.

Today, Comrade Sim Ka and his colleagues were received by Mrs Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Comrade Albert Paramonov, chairman of the General Directorate of the USSR-PRK Friendship Society and RSFSR minister of the textile industry. The talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

SOLOVYEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR 17 DEC

PM051537 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 86 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Conversation in Smolnyy"]

[Text] On 17 December Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, paid a visit to Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party Obkom.

The fruitful development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria and the desire of both countries' peoples to do everything possible to avert the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen peace on earth were noted with satisfaction during the conversation.

Yu.F. Solovyev told how the working people of the city and oblast are carrying out the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions and are implementing the tasks of economic and social development and the program to intensify the Leningrad economy. The importance was stressed of carrying out a broad exchange of experience of socialist building and expanding and strengthening direct contacts between related enterprises in Leningrad and Bulgarian industrial centers.

The ambassador told of topical events in the Bulgarian people's political, economic, and social life and noted the great significance for his country of all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Ekaterina Marinova, Bulgarian consul general in Leningrad, and M.A. Yefimov, USSR Foreign Ministry representative, took part in the conversation.

In the Smolnyy [Institute] G. Pankov looked round the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum and laid flowers at the monument to the leader of the world proletariat.

At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery he honored the memory of Leningrad citizens and fighters who fell in the years of the Great Patriotic War, and laid a wreath at the Motherland Monument.

PRESIDIUM DECORATES ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM051325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 87 Second Edition p 3

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Order of the October Revolution to Colonel General Vasile Milea, Minister of National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Headline]

[Text] Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution for service in strengthening combat cooperation between the USSR Armed forces and the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on his 60th birthday.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The Kremlin, Moscow, 31 December 1986

GORBACHEV SENDS GREETINGS TO ITALIAN ARTIST

PM041459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 87 First Edition

[Birthday message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Italian artist Renato Guttuso]

[Text] To Comrade Renato Guttuso:

Dear Comrade Renato Guttuso,

Please accept my cordial congratulations on your 75th birthday.

You are known in the Soviet Union as one of today's greatest artists. Your vivid and distinctive talent is firmly establishing in art real humanism and the ideals of progress, friendship between peoples, and peace.

On this portentous day I sincerely wish you, dear Comrade Guttuso, good health and future success in your work, which enjoys well deserved recognition among millions of people.

M. Gorbachev

RYZHKOV DEPARTS FOR FINLAND, SEEN OFF BY ALIYEV

LD060925 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers left Moscow for Helsinki today for an official visit at the invitation of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, and the Government of Finland.

At the airport he was seen off by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Welcomed by Koivisto

LD060929 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki January 6 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in the Finnish capital today on an official visit.

He was welcomed by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, parliament Speaker Erkki Pystynen, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and other officials.

Vladimir Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, was among the welcoming party.

State flags of the USSR and Finland were raised at Helsinki's Vanta Airport, and state anthems of the two countries were rendered.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Mauno Koivisto inspected the guard of honour.

KOHL'S 'SLANDEROUS REMARKS' AGAINST GDR SCORED

LD052221 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Bonn January 5, TASS -- The election campaign in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) has entered a concluding stage.

The major political parties -- the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) -- marked it by mass election activities in Kassel and Dortmund, after which Helmut Kohl, CDU chairman and federal chancellor, and Johannes Rau, candidate for the chancellor's office from the SPD, set out on an election tour of the country.

Speaking at a meeting in Dortmund, Chancellor Kohl devoted a large portion of his programmatic speech to extolling ostensible "achievements" of the rightist conservative government over the four years of its stay in office.

In so doing he ignored the fact that the number of the unemployed in the FRG does not go lower than two million, that the ruin of peasantry goes on, and that ever new sections of the country's population find themselves below the poverty line precisely as a result of the anti-social policy of the incumbent government.

Helmut Kohl assured the electorate that the Government of the FRG ostensibly 'seeks disarmament and detente' and 'reasonable and good relations' with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

However, those "peaceable" assurances are being contradicted by his absolutely unfounded evaluations of the USSR's foreign policy, just as by gross slanderous remarks contained in his speech and directed against the German Democratic Republic.

Besides, the 'striving for detente' being declared by the chancellor is also questioned in the latest pronouncements of influential figures of the ultra-rightist wing of the CDU-CSU, the so-called "Stahlhelm Fraktion", who call for renunciation of the policy of detente of the 1970s.

The opposition Social-Democratic Party in its election campaign is putting to the fore the task of working for peace and disarmament and for the implementation of the "second phase of the policy of detente".

Johannes Rau, SPD candidate, and other figures of the party are strongly criticizing the Bonn Government for its support for Washington's dangerous militarist course and for the adventuristic "Star Wars" programme.

In particular, the SPD Presidium adopted a statement today emphasizing that the leading figures of the CDU-CSU went to hinder the pursuance of a policy of peace and detente and return "to the trenches of the cold war".

FALIN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH FRG, DISARMAMENT

LD031620 Hamburg DPA in German 1331 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Hamburg, 3 Jan (DPA) -- The Soviet politician Valentin Falin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, believes that relations between his country and the Federal Republic are "at present not in the best of shape". He hopes "that the shadows which are -- not at our initiative -- overhanging these relations will disappear sooner or later," Falin said today in an interview on West German radio (WDR/Cologne). This depends not only on the Soviet Union, but on the policies and the actions of the Federal Government.

Asked to comment on the fact that the present ruling parties will in all probability remain in power after the Bundestag elections, Falin said: "Elections are the internal affairs of the countries concerned, including the Federal Republic...We maintain relations with the governments formed in a particular process. And we would like to think that these governments adequately reflect the long-term interests of the country and the nation and that these governments will not neglect the interests of good relations with countries such as the Soviet Union and its allies."

Asked about the Soviet Union's many disarmament initiatives last year, the chairman of the Soviet news agency APN referred to a "new way of thinking". The Soviet Union is trying to approach exising problems using a new yardstick, a new philosophy, and new ideas "so that we can all get out of the artifically created dead-ends." Peaceful coexistence and good-neighborly relations must be achieved. "There is no alternative to the political solution of all problems concernig security since security itself is no longer a military task, a military problem. It is a political problem and should be slved above all through political means," Falin said. Not a single problem can be solved through arms today; rather, the use of force among states merely creates new and even more dangerous problems.

Referring to the chances of disarmament after Reykjavik, Falin stressed the Soviet Union's readiness to consider even the completely new proposals from the American side in order to reach balanced disarmament steps. "We proceed on the basis that everything can be achieved if we see 'everything' as meaning nuclear disarmament." Falin compared the SDI, strongly criticized by the USSR, with the kind of military-technological revolution that took place 40 years ago with the building of the atomic bomb. The dangers of the new revolution would be no smaller, from the point of view of the ever shorter deadlines for decision-taking alone. Today, the deadlines for such decisions are 4-6 minutes and 30 seconds at most in the case of SDI technologies.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SPAIN'S FUTURE ROLE IN NATO

PM061121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch under the rubric "On the Eve of Events": "When the Political Fog Lifts"]

[Text] Madrid -- The first days of the new year, described by weathermen as cloudy and foggy throughout Spain, have expectedly introduced clarity in the political weather reports.

And on a highly delicate problem, at that. On a problem which for months on end has taxed the local political observers' brains. They could not forecast with any certainty how the government would behave in the deadlocked "procedure of consultations" with the NATO leadership protracting the forms of the country's participation in the bloc's activity without formally joining its military organizations. Madrid officialdom was perturbed by the fact that the atmosphere of the consultations was "clouded" all at once by several major political promises made to the people.

The government claimed that Spain will not be integrated in the bloc's military structures, that Spanish Army units under no circumstances participate in operations outside the country's borders, and that the U.S. military presence on its territory will be sharply reduced.

Nonetheless, more and more facts appeared, offering evidence of Spain's gradual involvement in the activity of various NATO military groups and committees.

The Spanish-U.S. talks on reducing the numerical strength of bases and U.S. personnel failed to make the slightest advance. The U.S. side behave unceremoniously: Let us see first about the forms and degree of Spain's participation in NATO, and bilateral relations will be resolved only afterwards.

The fog around this issue has also lifted to a certain extent: According to an admission by Defense Minister N. Serra, Spain "would be prepared to adopt the objective and plans of joint forces in accordance with the North Atlantic scheme," and this, the newpaper EL PAIS reported, referring to reliable diplomatic sources, means that henceforth Madrid does not at all reject the possibility of sending several military units to reinforce NATO operations beyond the borders of Spanish territory. It is true that a small reservation was made to the effect that these units will be "only under the operational control of allied staffs and not under the overall Atlantic command," which will not apparently mean military integration.

But these linguistic exercises do not alter the essence: The Spanish Government declares its readiness to make more concessions to NATO and the United States. Madrid politicians try to present this as an overture to the Western European Union, which Spain is so eager to join for the sake of "urgent economic interests."

To judge by everything, the next round of Spain-NATO consultations, due to begin shortly in Madrid, promises to produce additional evidence that the "seductive diplomacy" of F. Gonzalez' government is meant only for "domestic consumption."

UK SHELTERS 'WAR CRIMINALS' DESPITE REQUESTS

PM051337 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov report for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "The Gentleman From Edinburgh: Former Nazis and Their Present-Day Protectors"]

[Text] London -- This seemingly respectable man lives in Edinburgh and the only difference between him and his neighbors is that he speaks English with a foreign accent. He calls himself Anthony (Gekas) and only a few people know that his real name is Antanas Getsyavichyus.

During World War II he commanded a platoon in one of the so-called "volunteer police battalions" staffed with pro-Hitler Lithuanian citizens attached to SS subunits.

Getsyavichyus is guilty of organizing and carrying out the most savage reprisals against the civilian population Hitlerite-occupied Lithuanian and Belorussian territory, and of the mass annihiliation of communists, partisans, and Jewish citizens. Irrefutable evidence of this is provided by documents captured from the Hitlerites and reported in the latest issue of the antifascist magazine SEARCHLIGHT, which is published here. Nevertheless, this butcher enjoys carefree liberty, confident that the British authorities will do nothing to expose or punish him.

Against this background it is no wonder that London refused a demand from working people's representatives in the Ukrainian SSR's Volyn and Lvov Oblasts that the war criminals K. Evarich and M. Sulima, who have taken refuge in Britain, be handed over to Soviet justice. In so doing the British Foreign Office cited the fact that the demand in question is being made "more than 40 years after the end of the war." It seems that London is closing its eyes to a number of international documents, including UN resolutions.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE 9-17 DEC

PM301501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Work Experience"]

[Text] Paris, 17 Dec -- A CPSU delegation headed by I.T. Frolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, was in France from 9 through 17 December at the invitation of the French Communist Party (PCF) Central Committee.

The delegation familiarized itself with the French Communists' work to fulfill the decisions of the 25th PCF Congress and protect the interests of working people and their struggle to overcome the economic crisis.

The delegation had friendly conversations at the PCF Central Committee and at the L'HUMANITE editorial office and visited various PCF organizations during a tour of the country.

During comradely conversations with French Communists the CPSU envoys said that Soviet Communists are carrying out restructuring in all spheres of social life and are working on the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. During the conversations there was a discussion of problems connected with the struggle for nuclear disarmament and for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. Mention was made of the need for vigorous action by the people's masses to make progress in consolidating peace and achieving disarmament.

The Soviet and French Communists exchanged opinions on questions of expanding cooperation between the USSR and France and consolidating friendship between the Soviet and French peoples. The belief was expressed that the strengthening of solidarity between the CPSU and PCF and their cooperation in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress is an important factor in strengthening the cohesion of the international communist movement.

Today the CPSU delegation left for home.

EMBASSY, UNION SEND WREATHS TO TARKOVSKIY FUNERAL

LD052044 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Paris January 5 TASS -- Soviet film director Andrey Tarkovskiy, who died here after a grave and long illness, was buried today at the Russian cemetery at Sainte Genevieve des Bois near Paris.

The funeral ceremony was attended by numerous cultural figures and representatives of the public.

Wreaths laid at Tarkovskiy's grave included those from the Soviet State Committee for Cinematography, the Soviet Film-Makers Union and the Soviet Embassy in France.

SAKHAROV ACCEPTS INVITATION TO MEETING IN ITALY

LD052056 Rome International Service in Italian 1830 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Andrey Sakharov has accepted an invitation to come to Italy to take part in the meeting on nuclear problems organized by the Italian Socialist Youth Federation in May. Now it is up to the Soviet authorities to decide whether to grant him the visa or not.

LIGACHEV RECEIVES CUBAN CP POLITBURO MEMBERS

LD041711 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- A meeting was held today between Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, and R. Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

They exchanged information on progress in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. The sides noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of Soviet-Cuban cooperation in all areas, close interaction of both parties and countries in the work to realize the principles of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, to oppose the imperialist policy of the arms race, threats and blackmail, the attempts to establish dominance over other countries, and their economic plunder.

The meeting passed in the atmosphere of friendship and understanding typical of Soviet-Cuban relations.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

PA042303 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 4 Jan 87 p 5a

[Interview with Vladislav Malkevich, Soviet first deputy foreign trade minister, by NOVOSTI "exclusively for LA REPUBLICA"; no date or place given]

[Text] [Question] What are the main results in 1986 concerning the Soviet Union's trade with Latin American countries (except Cuba)? With what countries do you have the biggest and most successful trade?

[Malkevich] The total volume of the Soviet Union's trade with Latin American countries will total some R920 million this year; our exports to these countries will total some R540 million. Our main trade clients in the region are Argentine, Brazil, Nicaragua, Peru, and Uruguay. The bulk of the Soviet exports is comprised of machinery and several kinds of equipment. We also export oil, fertilizers, chemical products, and other goods.

In Latin America we purchase traditional export products (the ones that we do not produce due to the climate or that we produce in insufficient quantities: coffee, cacao, bananas, cereals, vegetable oils, bauxite, mineral concentrates, etc.), and manufactured and semimanufactured products. It is appropriate to mention that the list of the latter products is tending to increase.

The decrease in trade during 1986, compared to 1985 (R900 million and R2.3 billion, respectively), is mainly because the Soviet Union has purchased less cereals.

The year about to end has been rich in events concerning political and economic-trade relations between the Soviet Union and Latin America. The president of Argentina officially visited the Soviet Union for the first time in 100 years of relations between our two countries. The Soviet Union was also visited by the Uruguayan and Argentine foreign ministers. Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign relations, carried out an official visit to Cuba and Mexico. Meetings were held by the mixed intergovernmental commissions with Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Nicaragua. Problems in the economic relations between the Soviet Union and the respective Latin American countries were amply discussed during those visits and mixed commissions' meetings.

All this confirms the importance of cooperation between countries with different socioeconomic regimes and the need to adopt a new political outlook in relations.

[Question] Could you please give your opinion about what is hindering the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Latin America?

[Malkevich] Soviet-Latin American trade has received a remarkable impetus in the past 10 to 15 years. In 1970 it did not exceed R70 million. In the past 15 years, the Soviet foreign trade organizations have been able to identify to a large extent the main export possibilities with Latin American countries, extend economic contacts, and gain some experience and knowledge about the operation of the Latin American market, in the political-commercial context as well as in the area of trade per se. Nevertheless, it is necessary to remember that our mutual knowledge as trade partners is not yet complete.

There have also been problems in the development of our trade relations with some specific Latin American countries. The serious financial-monetary stituation that the Latin American countries are enduring is undoubtedly an obstacle that hinders the normal development of mutually beneficial trade. The complicated and always changing political and economic situation that prevails in those countries creates many difficulties for the Soviet foreign trade organizations.

It is obvious that all these factors have a negative effect on the preparation of proposals regarding the development of long-term economic-trade relations.

It is not always possible to adjust these relations to the specific adoption of organizational measures and to the material and financial resources available.

The development of trade relations between the USSR and Latin American countries is hindered by the resistance of the adversaries of mutually beneficial cooperation, who have much influence in political and economic circles in some Latin American countries.

[Question] To what degree is the reorganization process presently underway in the USSR being felt in the economic-trade relations of the USSR with Latin American countries? What forms are to be implemented in the future?

[Malkevich] Soviet economic-trade cooperation with Latin American countries has now entered a new development period. It must be stated that its recent "extensive" development period -- establishment of the contractual base, establishment of stable contacts, and utilization of traditional forms of trade -- no longer guarantees future, adequate development of this cooperation.

It is obvious that the prospects of economic-trade cooperation depend on the development of new forms of trade and on economic relations, such as long-range programs that call for promoting economic-trade and industrial cooperation with the more developed Latin American countries; cooperation in production; coordination of mutually agreed upon import and export operations; cooperation in the execution of large-scale of projects based on compensation; the granting of licenses; joint sales to third-country markets; freight and compensation operations; the organization of mixed commercial firms, etc.

In this respect, the reorganization process that is now underway in the USSR and, above all, the steps taken with a view to perfecting foreign economic activity will exert a positive influence on the development of USSR economic-trade cooperation with developing or industrialized socialist countries.

Various Soviet companies have acquired the right to enter foreign markets. Broad opportunities have been opened for them to maintain direct relations with their counterparts in foreign countries.

We hope that the interest in developing new forms of cooperation with their Soviet counterparts will also be shown by businessmen in Latin American countries.

[Question] Lately, the Soviet Union has started allowing, as payment on the foreign debt, all types of articles, including new exports. Soviet-Peruvian economic-trade relations are an example of this. Can our experience serve as a basis for the development of similar cooperation with the rest of the Latin American countries?

[Malkevich] Indeed, the Soviet Union receives diverse articles from Peru as payment on its foreign debt. The list of these aticles in very extensive and includes manufactured and semimanufactured articles. This is a good example of agreement on payment of the debt. In the event that Latin American countries have difficulties in paying the Soviet loans, the USSR promises to consider the possibility of paying the debt with traditional and nontraditional export articles.

We are also willing to give trade credits for the sale of our machinery and equipment, with the provision that these credits to paid off in Latin American merchandise. We believe that such an agreement would not cause major financial difficulties for Latin American countries.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CRITICIZES HEALTH MINISTRY

PM051517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

["At the USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the unsatisfactory implementation by the USSR Ministry of Health of the October 16th 1986 decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU "On increasing pay for health service and social security workers" and has adopted a decision on this matter.

It is noted that the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Health, and Minister Sergey Burenkov personally, demonstrated an irresponsible attitude to implementation of an important social measure such as increasing the pay of health service workers which was taken in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems have also been responsible for red tape and bureaucracy in this matter. As a result of this, the payment of the new rates to a large number of health service workers, who were to have received pay increases with effect from November 1986, was delayed without justification.

The USSR Ministry of Health has, in essence, stepped aside from solving the question of the terms of introducing the new pay conditions. As a result, their introduction in many parts of the country was planned to come into effect on different days, up to the end of the month. In Moscow, the pay rise was envisaged starting from 20 November, in the Ukraine from 25 November, and in the Estonian SSR from 30 November 1986.

No control was established by the USSR Health Ministry and certain of its local bodies over the payment of wages. This led to the fact that the increased wages began to be paid out in most parts of the country, including Moscow, only in the second half of December and then only following the intervention of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers has given an exacting appraisal of the serious shortcomings committed in this matter by the Collegium of the USSR Health Ministry and by Minister Sergey Burenkov personally. Cognizance was taken of the fact that Sergey Burenkov had requested to be released from his duties as minister and to be retired on pension.

For the red tape, bureaucracy, and bad administration in solving tasks connected with the introduction of the new pay conditions in Moscow health establishments, Comrade Mudrak, chief of the Main Health Directorate of the Moscow Gorispolkom, has been reprimanded. The Council of Ministers of the union republics have been instructed to thoroughly sort out the causes of the delay in increasing wages to health workers in the republics and to make the culprits answerable. The attention of the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems has been drawn to the red tape and bureaucracy they showed while implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU.

Ministers, chiefs of USSR departments, and the union republican Councils of Ministers are asked to draw the most serious conclusions from this instance which is impermissible for conditions of the life of our society today, and to take measures to resolutely strengthen state discipline and step up control over the fulfillment of party and government decisions.

According to a report by the USSR Health Ministry, the recomputation of wages for health service workers from 1 November 1986 has now been carried out everywhere, and wages have been paid according to the established order.

'Bureaucracy' Rapped

LD041527 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Aleksandr Putko commentary]

[Text] And now about a recent development in this country: The government has discussed the irresponsible attitude of the executives of the Health Ministry, including the now removed Minister Sergey Burenkov, toward the government decision to raise the salaries and employees in the health services [sentence as heard]. It has also seriously criticized the Finance Ministry and the national labor and wage agency. Our commentary has been prepared by Aleksandr Putko.

The higher salaries for health service staffs in some parts of the country were to have come into force last November, but owing to the irresponsible attitude of executives in the Health Ministry and financial agencies, medical staff continue to draw their former salaries all through November and December. This case of red tape, even though isolated, shows that the policy of speeding up national, social and economic development is having to battle with conservative attitudes, and this is most regrettable in such an area as the nation's social program because a higher standard of living is the foremost objective of the Communist Party's domestic policy. It is the focus of all the efforts to speed up economic production and upgrade planning.

In the final analysis, all that is being done on the domestic scene has the purpose of making life richer, both materially and culturally for all Soviet people, and much has already been done. In the year just past, the government continued to raise wages and salaries even though there was almost no change in prices of the basic foods and manufactured goods. Much has also been done to promote social justice and see that the material things of life are more fairly distributed. For one, public organizations have been given more powers to control work quotas, wages, the distribution of new housing and the distribution of financial grants and similar privileges.

This policy of greater social justice was laid down last spring at the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. There was nationwide endorsement of the policy and some may have thought it would meet with no obstacles. But there were warnings even at the congress that if the nation was to speed up its social and economic development executives would have to change their style of work considerably and approach problems in a new way, showing greater initiative and resolution.

The General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev told the party congress that the nation could not advance even one step if it did not learn to work in a new way and sweep aside conservatism in all its forms, if it lost the courage to appraise situations soberly and see them as they were. The general secretary stressed that if irresponsibility was to disappear it must be made a rule to call a spade a spade.

Which is just what the government did when it discussed the bureaucracy displayed by the executives of the Health Ministry over the matter of raising salaries.

It called these executives to strict account and saw to it that steps were taken to remove the shortcomings in the work of all agencies connected with the incident. Medical staffs have now received the salary increases that were due them in November and December.

PRAVDA NOTES ALMA-ATA SEMINAR ON RESTRUCTURING

PM051540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For an Abrupt Change"]

[Text] Amla-Ata, 4 Jan -- Having taught the lesson of truth at the 27th CPSU Congress, the party calls for active participation in the struggle for a qualitatively new condition of Soviet society. The paramount duty of all party organizations and committees and every Communist is to set an example of restructuring through concrete actions and resolutely eradicate complacency, stereotyping, and inertia.

This was the subject of principled discussion at a seminar-conference of senior officials of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms devoted to the restructuring of party work in the republic in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on Perm party Obkom.

It was noted in the report by G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches that this important document provides a key to the understanding of many complex processes taking place in the party, economic, social, and other spheres of life and makes it possible to draw constructive conclusions and adopt the necessary measures to resolve urgent problems.

Party committees and organizations must begin by changing the style and methods of political leadership of the masses, increasing responsibility in work with cadres, and adopting an individual approach to everyone. It is necessary persistently and consistently to eradicate the uncritical attitude toward our own practice, to overcome in every way the stagnation phenomena in the socioeconomic and educational spheres, and resolutely to combat unearned income, drunkenness, and alcoholism.

This cannot be achieved without a change in the criteria for assessing the leaders' work and their concrete contribution to the common cause. An uncompromising position should be adopted as regards those who tag along with the restructuring, substitute verbiage for organizational functions, and create only a semblance of acceleration.

The successful implementation of these tasks and others, it was stressed at the seminar-conference, depends to a significant degree on the effectiveness of the activity of the republic's party organs and their energy and initiative in achieving targets and mobilizing working people to greet the 70th anniversary of Great October in a fitting manner.

KAZAKHSTAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SAFETY AT WORK

LD291722 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] A conference of the republican party and economic aktiv was held today at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee to discuss issues connected with the strengthening of discipline and improving labor protection and safety techniques in production.

In the introductory speech by Rybnikov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the report by Bashmakov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and other speeches, it was noted that the level of work by party, local soviet, trade union and management bodies in preventing injuries and other accidents and in protecting the lives and health of working peoples does not yet meet the demands of the party and government.

The appropriate conclusions have not been drawn from the resolutions on this matter; there are instances of indifference and passivity. This is why the frequency of industrial injury in Kazakhstan is one of the highest in the country. Only the most active work and incessant monitoring in every sector can secure proper labor protection throughout and allow a weighty new contribution to be made to the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks and socialist pledges of the 2d year of the 5-year period.

Taking part in the aktiv conference were Grebenyuk and Gukasov, first deputy chairmen of the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the Republican Council of Ministers; heads of Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee departments; secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; and heads of soviet and trade union organs, ministries, departments and enterprises.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS BACKGROUND OF ALMA-ATA RIOTING

AU302109 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Dec 86 p 7

[NOVOSTI interview with (Zamanbek Nurkadilov), chairman of the Alma-Ata Gorispolkom: "No One Will Destroy the Traditions of Friendship Among the Nations of the USSR: On the Events in Alma-Ata" -- place and date of interview not given; initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] (Zamanbek Nurkadilov), chairman of the Alma-Ata Gorispolkom, has given a NOVOSTI correspondent information about the events which transpired on 17-18 December this year in the capital of the Kazakh SSR.

[NOVOSTI] What is behind the events recently reported in the press, radio and television, in which groups of the city's young people took part?

[(Nurkadilov)] From talks with young people who gathered on 17 December on the central square of Alma-Ata, one gathers that they had been incited to express dissatisfaction with the decisions of the session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, which was held a few days before and which elected Gennadiy Kolbin, a comrade of Russian nationality, as first secretary of the Central Committee.

It has since become clear: Many young people succumbed to the influence of antisocial and parasitizing persons who had been expelled from the party, recalled from various functions because of corruption, taking bribes, favoritism, and immoral living. The restructuring taking place in our country is not to these people's liking; they are tenaciously clinging to the old, anachronistic order, and would like to live well without working.

These provocateurs had been spreading rumors, stirring up young men and women from many schools in the city. The inciters put particular stress on the question: "Why did the Central Committee not elect a Kazakh as first secretary?"

For those who know the history of our republic, this question is out of place, to say the least, after all, in all these years of Soviet power, people of various nationalities have been at the head of the republic's party organization -- a Russian, a Ukrainian, an Armenian, a Kazakh. The communists of Kazakhstan, the same as the communists of the other union republics, elect the first secretary of the Central Committee not according to nationality, but according to work qualities.

Our communists know Gennadiy Kolbin as an energetic, honorable, and competent leading representative, who is resolutely forcing through the new style of work in the restructuring process. His origins are in the workers class, he has steeled himself while being active in the area of the economy as well as in party work. We know that he was esteemed in Georgia, where he was the second secretary of the Georgian SSR Central Committee, in Ulyanovsk, where he headed the oblast party organization. [passage omitted]

[NOVOSTI] How did the city's population behave in connection with the known events?

[(Nurkadilov)] I would like to note that the provocateurs acted very insidiously -- they put various tall tales into circulation. They telephoned students' boarding facilities, sent their people there, and asserted, as if based on reliable facts, that students were beaten up, and even, allegedly, killed. That was a vile lie.

Precisely in order to forestall the uncontrolled spread of disorder, leading representatives of the party and the state met with representatives of students who came to the square, and had a patient and frank discussion with them. After that, many of the participants and initiators of the youth action called on their contemporaries to end the hooligan actions. Following that, some of the young people went home.

The barbarous acts -- insulting citizens, demolishing a food store, setting cars on fire -- elicited sharp protests from Alma-Ata citizens. Young and old, regardless of nationality, set up groups which has to undertake resolute measures against the hooligans in the interest of restoring order in the city. At numerous rallies, they condemned the unsubstantiated riots.

The betrayed students very quickly comprehended that those who were shouting and invoking the "national spirit" while pursuing their egoistic objectives, were preying on the most priceless feelings of the youth's love for their motherland and falsifying the ideas of true patriotism and internationalism.

RIGA PARTY AKTIV EXAMINES PRODUCTION SAFETY

LD052004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Tasks of strengthening discipline and organization and of enhancing responsibility with the purpose of ensuring safety in production were discussed at a conference of the Latvian party and economic aktiv, held in Riga today.

It was noted in the report by Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and in the speeches, that a particularly alarming situation has occurred in the systems of the State Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Municipial Services of the Latvian SSR.

In conditions of economic intensification, this is not only significantly damaging in the material sense, but also in the moral and political sense.

Analyzing the causes of accidents, breakdowns, fires and road accidents the participants of the conference named mismanagement and complacency as being among the main culprits here.

Party, soviet, trade union organizations and those in leading positions ought to create an atmosphere in which those who violate safety precautions are not tolerated. The task has been set of raising to a new level the activities of trade unions' technical inspectorate, the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate bodies, the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision and the State Committee for Fire Surveillance [Gosgortekhnadzor and Gospozhnadzor]. Other questions were also examined.

SHCHERBITSKIY VIEWS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROGRESS

AU051444 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Dec 86 pp 1-2

[RATAU report: "Improving Control Over Scientific-Technological Progress"]

[Excerpts] On 25 December the Council for Promoting Scientific-Technological Progress under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee held a session to discuss the ways to implement the scientific-technological programs drawn up for the 12th 5-year period.

The speakers at the session noted that working groups, the Ukrainian Gosplan, and the republic's leading ministries and departments have done a great deal to prepare republic-level scientific-technological programs. Compared with the 11th 5-year period, these programs have become more important and have significantly influenced the drafting of the 5-year plans. In the current 5-year period, the share of the programs implemented will amount to 60-85 percent of the most important resources saved. Tasks for raising labor productivity have become more intense. [passage omitted]

The session was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

In December 1984, he said, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee held a republic-level seminar, and in November 1985 held a session of the Council for Promoting Scientific-Technological Progress, and they worked out recommendations for shaping and putting into effect one single system of scientific-technological programs for the 12th 5-year period, including republic-, branch-, regional- and oblast-level programs.

Last spring all republic-level programs were scrutinized in detail by Central Committee departments, and then they were amplified and improved. On the whole, one can say that the programs have become somewhat more substantial, and their returns have promised to be greater than in the 11th 5-year period. However, they still do not play an adequate role in raising economic effectiveness, labor productivity, the quality of labor, and in saving resources. It is evident from the report and the speeches that the main causes of this lie in the serious shortcomings in management and control organization. For this reason serious complaints are to be lodged primarily about leaders of republic-level programs.

In entrusting control over the programs to Comrades Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, S.I. Gurenko, N.F. Nikolayev, and A.Z. Khomich, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo proceeded from the fact that they were both competent and able to accomplish interbranch tasks, and for the Central Committee they bore responsibility for this sector of work.

However, it was precisely because of the insufficient attention and activity on the part of the leaders that the system of control organs both over the republic- and oblast-level programs has not performed at full capacity.

The entire control over the programs has sometimes proved to be farmed out to leading organizations and, through them, to individual functionaries who occasionally lacked adequate experience and knowledge. As a result, no efforts have been made to find new constructive solutions, and everything has continued to follow the old beaten track.

For example, let us have a look at the 'Agrocomplex' program. In shaping and putting this program into effect, the State Agro-Industrial Committee has incurred the same organizational shortcomings which were noted at the recent plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: the lack of coordination and smooth cooperation among individual main committees, and the lack of adequate control and of exactingness with regard to specialists. Moreover, most 1986 tasks for farms were set as late as autumn. As a result of this, the program proved unable to exert any influence on the intensification of agricultural production in 1986.

It is to be pointed out that some ministers and department leaders are not persistent enough in abiding in practice by the directives of the June 1985 conference held in the CPSU Central Committee headquarters, and are obviously poor in accomplishing the tasks set to accelerate scientific-technological progress. For example, take the 'Metal' program intended to raise technical standards, primarily in ferrous metallurgy.

However, Comrade D.P. Galkin, minister; Comrade S.T. Pliskanovskiy, deputy minister and leader of the branch working group; and chief specialists in the ministry's leading administrations shaped the program in a formal way only. As a result of this, the program had to be endlessly amended, and its quality remains poor. Comrade D.P. Galkin must radically change his attitude toward this important matter.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to point out that the progress made in accomplishing programs at the oblast level aroused concern. In a number of oblasts, there was no clear-cut cooperation between party obkoms and oblispolkoms.

Some obkoms with their councils for promoting scientific-technological progress seem to be losing interest in the programs. Leaders of oblast-level councils interpreted the fact that some permanent members have been added to oblispolkom staffs and that sections for the economy and scientific-technological progress have been set up as release from the need to organize the shaping and implementation of the programs. After all, these sections have been set up to take upon themselves, for the most part, control functions. But the direct duty of obkom councils for promoting scientific-technological progress is to coordinate the matters at the interdepartmental level and to determine decisive sectors on which efforts have to be concentrated.

Thus, there are quite a few problems and shortfalls both at the republic and at the regional levels. The effectiveness of the programs has to be raised and the influence of these programs on the development and on changes in the structure of the republic's economy has to be increased primarily by invigorating organizational work, by more effective control over the programs, by making the programs more dynamic, and by tightening executive discipline.

It is to be kept in mind that the tasks set in the programs are to be regarded as a "programmed minimum" determining the main guidelines for our work. [paragraph continues]

Farther on, the programs must not be a dogma, but a backbone to bear ever new elements. This applies above all to the need to expand the scope of programmed attitudes and concrete measures, as well as to make use of new scientific and technical ideas still not envisaged by the programs.

The analysis made by Central Committee departments shows the insufficient technological study of the tasks set to be the weakest spot in republic-level programs. For example, they call to save energy resources, for the most part, by restrictive measures, and not by the application of less energy-intensive technologies.

The newspaper PRAVDA, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, wrote recently about interesting ways used in the Urals to analyze energy intensity in production. People must be sent there to learn this useful experience. At the recent session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and at this session, Comrade B.Ye. Paton pointedly spoke about the need to apply water saving technologies. This question must be thoroughly examined.

Each program has to specify the leading technological sectors and basic technologies of decisive importance for achieving the goals set. All groups working on programs, all leading departments and organizations must have on their staffs people directly responsible for each of such leading sectors. Within the framework of each program, it is expedient to set up inter-branch groups of experts to examine the possibilities to intensify efforts in order to apply appropriate technologies and to engage in undertaking new enterprises and organizations, as well as to give in this respect concrete assistance in the field, including in oblasts and at enterprises which have no specialists of a definite type.

What matters is not to disperse forces, but to cocentrate on restricted technolgies which are technically the most important and which promise the best economic and socioeconomic effects. Councils for promoting scientific-technological progress and obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, as well as ministries and departments, have to act in the same way.

In this way the programs will give a powerful impetus to the wide-scale application of new and most effective technological processes and to qualitative changes in the technical base of production.

It is also essential to organize efficient and constant control over the progress made in fulfilling the programs at all levels. For this purpose, full use has to be made of the republic's automated system for the control of science and technology, oblast statistical administrations, and computer centers.

The council session examined and approved the republic-level comprehensive program worked out by the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, Komsomol Central Committee, and Academy of Sciences, and presented by Comrade V.A. Sologub, for promoting scientific-technological creativity among the working people and youths, the "Invention and Rationalization-90."

The Council for Promoting Scientific-Technological Progress under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee adopted recommendations to invigorate organizational work in order to put into effect the republic's system of special-purpose scientific-technological programs, and endorsed a plan for its work in 1987.

PAPER CARRIES PROFILE OF TRADE MINISTER TEREKH

PM051628 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed biography: "Kondrat Zigmundovich Terekh"]

[Text] Comrade K.Z. Terekh, born in 1935, Belorussian, member of the CPSU since 1958, graduated from the Belorussian Kuybyshev State Institute of the National Economy.

He began his working life in 1952 as senior bookkeeper at a rural consumer society, then worked in the state and cooperative trade system in various posts, from 1977 through 1984 as chairman of the Belorussian Potrebsoyuz board, and from 1984 as deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade K.Z. Terekh is a member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet. He has been awarded the orders of the Labor Red Banner and Friendship of the Peoples and the "Insignia of Honor" order and medal.

VLASOV DETAILS SUCCESSES OF ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN

LD052301 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] The Soviet interior minister has said that the campaign against drug abuse in this country launched recently has borne fruit. The minister, Aleksandr Vlasov, told the press that in a just-ended operation, 103,000 hectares of illegal plantations of poppy and wild hemp were destroyed. Three hundred drug traffickers and more than 4,000 dealers were detained.

The minister said that unlike the capitalist countries, the Soviet Union had no social roots of that evil. While in the United States official sources say there are more than 30 million drug addicts, in the Soviet Union there are a mere 46,000 people registered with the drug addiction diagnosis. However, the minister said, we want to rid our life and statistics of even such a figure.

OBKOM FIRST SECREATRIES RECEIVE BIRTHDAY AWARDS

PM051317 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 January 1987 in its First Edition carries on page 2 two USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees signed by A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, awarding Anatoliy Fomich Voystrochenko, first secretary of the Bryansk CPSU Obkom, the Order of the October Revolution "for services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on his 50th birthday," and awarding Leontiy Leontyevich Krivoruchko, first secretary of the Vinnitsa Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, the Order of the October Revolution "for services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on his 60th birthday."

LIGACHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW SOIREE 24 DEC

LD242141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire today a festive soiree was held to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding composer, pianist, pedagogue and public figure, Miliy Alekseyevich Balakirev. Comrade Ligachev, representatives of the Moscow public and cultural workers were present at the soiree. ["video shows Tikhon Khrennikov addressing meeting from platform, Minister of Culture Zakharov seated beside him; Ligachev not shown]

PRAVDA VIEWS PARTY'S ROLE IN RESTRUCTURING

PM291523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Organs of Political Leadership"]

[Text] The task of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is considerably enhancing the role of party committees as organs of political leadership. Our successes today and tomorrow will depend significantly on how skillfully they organize and direct the working people's energy toward fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the 5-year plan targets. The times dictate to every committee the need to restructure the work which it, above all, must take on and to intensify practical actions and an innovative approach to all matters.

A great deal is being done by the party committees of Moscow, Leningrad, Ulyanovsk, Brest, and other cities and oblasts. They have been attentive to the criticism made at party conferences. Communists' remarks and suggestions have been perceived as the basis of restructuring. In a number of places appreciable changes are taking place in people's mood. There is self-criticism instead of complacency, and dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, with their work, instead of self-satisfaction. The committees' link with primary party organizations and labor collectives has become stronger, and their reaction to instances of inertia, red tape, and other violations of the norms of our life has become sharper. And all this is already producing palpable results.

Many such examples could be cited. The 27th congress opened up favorable opportunities for profound qualitative changes in the economic and social life of all regions. The task of the party raykom or gorkom, obkom or kraykom is to ensure that the congress' instructions, its principledness and exactingness, its open exposure of shortcomings and omissions, and the lofty moral and spiritual tone that it set are asserted in practice in every party committee and in every primary party organization.

Unfortunately, general party guidelines are not everywhere being translated quickly into practical deeds. It is impossible not to think of this on turning again and again to the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted recently following a report by Perm Party Obkom. The many shortcomings exposed there are to some extent also characteristic of certain other party committees.

To what should attention be drawn in particular? It was pointed out that Perm Party Obkom's activity lacks dynamism, scope, and businesslike efficiency. [paragraph continues]

The oblast's party committees have failed to draw lessons from the fact that in recent years the economy and the social sphere have developed at a slow pace, and the causes of the phenomena of stagnation have not been fully brought to light. Inefficient use is made of the mighty production, scientific, and cadre potential that has been created, and the working people's initiative does not enjoy proper development.

In order to overcome everywhere the shortcomings that exist in resolving economic and social questions it is necessary to substantially change the work style and method of party committees and resolutely discard obsolete methods and approaches. Party leadership has the desired effect only when it is directed entirely toward people, toward the real matters.

V.I. Lenin said that "millions of people will never heed the advice of parties if that advice does not coincide with what the experience of their own life teaches them." Hence the requirement for practicality and businesslike efficiency in party work, which in no circumstances must be replaced by naked declarations and appeals divorced from reality. These have been quite discredited in previous years and, of course, are absolutely inadmissible today.

It must, in general, be remarked that it is necessary everywhere to move on more rapidly from words to specific deeds. And yet, however many incantations have been uttered, for example, against the passion for holding meetings and for paperwork, they have been far from eradicated. In a number of places there is still a keenness on holding sessions and conferences, and many lengthy resolutions are adopted, whose subsequent implementation is not monitored at all. What, then, is the good of such activeness merely on paper and in words?

The same can also be said of another problem -- party committees supplanting soviet and economic organs. You might think that everyone already knows that this should not be permitted and that everyone should do his own work. However, supplantation continues in practice, and frequently. When will all party organs put an end to this and act not as dispatchers but as organizers?

The strengthening of party discipline and the development and deepening of internal party democracy demand greater attention. Take committee plenums, for example. Again, much has been said to the effect that their role has frequently been belittled and that they have frequently been held in a formal atmosphere, for show. But, as previously, when preparing for them, it happens that inadequate account is taken of the opinions of ordinary Communists, workers, and specialists. A narrow circle of persons participates in discusssing questions from previously compiled lists, and criticism proceeds chiefly from above to below. This is a violation of genuine collectivism, which must be the unshakable rule in the activity of every party committee.

Party organs must not only work with leading personnel and the limited aktiv but must be sure to get through to the party's lower echelons, to ordinary Communists, and nonparty working people. It is right there -- and this must be clearly realized -- that the success or failure of anything that has been begun is, as a rule, determined. This is why it is important to convey a political charge to the masses, develop their creative initiative, and rely on it in every possible way.

Many young, promising workers have recently been promoted to leading work. However, do all party committees have sufficient skill and patience to help them to master the assigned task? No, not all. And for this reason kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, and chief specialists are frequently replaced. [paragraph continues]

Serious harm is done to matters by the fact that questions of selecting and promoting leading cadres are frequently decided, in fact, by party committee first secretaries without collective discussion or a study of working people's opinions.

The CPSU Central Committee points to the need to really improve work with cadres as the key component of restructuring. Here it is necessary to ensure everywhere strict observance of Leninist principles and to create a reliable reserve for promotion. It is important to show special concern for those entrusted with the leadership of labor collectives. They must be headed by people with a modern outlook who are receptive to new things. The role of primary party organizations in implementing the party's cadre policy is to be enhanced. For their rights in this respect have been considerably extended in the amended CPSU Statutes.

On the threshold of the new year party committees are preparing to resolve the next great and complex tasks. State acceptance in industry, the further improvement of construction, the organizatin of wintering and the preparations for spring in the countryside -- all this demands the Communists' maximum attention. And party organs must set the tone in their work.

CPSU IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL POLICY DOCUMENTED

PM061049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Well-being. Social Policy in Action"]

[Text] Questions of social policy and concern for people have always been at the center of the Communist Party's attention. Here are just a few facts of everyday life. More than 10 million Soviet people have greeted the New Year in new apartments. The workers of the "Elistinskiy" Dairy Complex (Kalmyk ASSR) have been offered several services at once by the consumer services center that has opened there. One more automatic rotary line has been commissioned at Ulyanovsk's Volodarskiy Machine-building Plant, releasing workers from monotonous manual operations. A medical center in the Moldavian rayon center of Dondyushany received its first patients during the days before the New Year...

Thousands of threads link the social sphere with the life of labor collectives and with every family's daily routine. This sphere concerns millions upon millions of people and embraces all facets of the socialist way of life. It is precisely in the social sphere that the results of economic activity are realized, affecting the working people's vital interests, and that socialism's loftiest aims are embodied. It is right here that the humanitarian nature of the socialist system and its qualitative distinctness from capitalism are revealed most widely and clearly.

The 27th CPSU Congress stated that the lessons of the past attest that both the center and local organs had underestimated the urgent problems of the material base of the country's sociocultural sphere. That had resulted in the essentially residuary principle of allocating resources for its development. A certain tendency toward technocratic approaches diminished the attention paid to the social aspect of production and to people's everyday life and leisure. That led to a decrease in working people's interest in the results of labor, a weakening of discipline, and other negative phenomena.

The party has taken the general course of implementing a strong social policy. This policy is aimed at achieving "the /COMPLETE/ well-being and free /COMPREHENSIVE/ development of /ALL/ members of society" [words capitalized between slantlines printed in italics] [paragraph continues]

It is based on shaping the new person and strengthening the alliance of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia. Important components of this policy are the strengthening of the creative substance and collectivist nature of labor, the raising of its standard, and the encouragement of highly skilled and highly productive work for the good of society. Here there is a well conceived system of measures to solve the housing problem and develop health care, physical culture, and sport and concern for strengthening the family, improving the situation of mothers and of war and labor veterans, and educating the rising generation. The Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for Developing Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere are aimed at more fully satisfying the population with foodstuffs and filling the market with goods. Such an aspect of the matter as harmony in the relationship between society and nature and environmental protection is also important.

Ours is a mulitnational state. The inviolable friendship of the peoples and respect for the national culture and dignity of all peoples have been asserted and have entered the consciousness of tens of millions of people. But the achievements must not create the impression that national processes are problem-free. The desire for national exclusivity, parochialism, parasitic sentiments, and arrogance have still not been entirely eradicated everywhere and somethimes make their presence painfully felt. The combination of the initiative of union and autonomous republics with centralized management on an all-union scale will make it possible to make more rational use of the country's resources. It is necessary to develop the exchange of cadres and see to it that the contribution of all the republics to the development of the unified national economic complex corresponds to their increased economic and spiritual potential.

The 5-year plan is the chief instrument for implementing social policy. It envisages increasing the average wage of workers and employees by 15 percent and payments and benefits from public funds by one-fourth over the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan. Some 595 million square meters of housing will be constructed with a simultaneous improbement in its quality and comfort. In all, it is planned to channel approximately four-fifths of the national income into enhancing the people's well-being and much will be done during this very year.

But these benefits will not come about of their own accord. The strong social policy is being implemented for the people and by the people themselves. What is planned will become real only if every Soviet person works hard, conscientiously, and efficiently, whatever his work place and whatever post he holds. What we ourselves do is what we will have. As we work, so shall we live. Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must foster a conscious, creative attitude to work as the paramount requirement in the life of every Soviet person.

Last year we managed to make considerably more progress than in previous years. It is necessary to develop that success and work better and more fruitfully from the very first days of the new year. Time must be measured primarily by what has been done and how it has been done. This is particularly important because this year we have to resolve more complex and crucial tasks -- high production and labor productivity growth rates are planned. We must achieve a decisive breakthrough in product quality.

Life convincingly attests that success accompanies those leaders who make skillful use of the human factor. However, in a number of sectors and regions the social sphere remains in the bqackground. Many oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics made a mess of the 1986 housing construction plans, for example. The USSR Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Chemical Industry and certain other ministries show very little concern for the development of apartment construction at subordinate enterprises using their own resources.

There are many complaints about the work of health care organs and trade and consumer service enterprises. Can this be tolerated? No. The development of the social sphere must be constantly monitored.

Local soviets can do a great deal here. They have great powers. However, as shown by the discussion of the work of Tatar ASSR soviets at a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, full use is not being made of these powers. Party committees must enhance the responsibility of all leading cadres for the implementation of social policy. The experience accumulated in this sphere must be persistently generalized. And this experience is considerable. The people of Chelyabinsk, for example, have calculated that approximately 10 percent of funds could be switched from production projects to housing and the construction of children's establishments and other projects. The people of Leningrad have set an example of restructuring the work of trade, consumer services, and other establishments in connection with the transfer to two- and three-shift working. It is the duty of Communists to use that experience and all the best things created by practice.

The CPSU considers unremitting concern for solving the social questions of labor, daily life, and culture and for satisfying the working people's interests and needs as a law for the activity of all state and economic organs and public organizations.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA INTERVIEWS SAKHAROV

AU032104 Paris AFP in English 2051 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, Jan 3 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov, continuing the path toward official rehabilitation, was interviewed Saturday by the LITERARY GAZETTE, one of the Soviet Union's most prestigious magazines, he told Western journalists.

Mr. Sakharov added that the questions put to him in the interview were "good," and that he had replied "trying to broaden the debate."

He declined to give details of the issues raised, and said he did not know whether the interview, to appear Wednesday, would be published in full. [Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 7 January 1986 does not contain an interview with Andrey Sakharov.]

The magazine had originally requested an interview a month before Mr. Sakharov was allowed to return from internal exile in the closed city of Gorkiy on December 19. But Mr. Sakharov had declined. "I answered by telegramme that I would not interview with a rope around my neck," he said.

Speaking on life since he returned to Moscow, Mr. Sakharov, a nuclear physicist and Nobel Peace Prize winner, said he had gone twice to the Soviet Academy of Sciences where he intended to pursue his research.

Late Saturday he took the train to visit two cousins in the Moscow suburbs of Matveyevskoye, some 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the center of the capital, and a Western journalist accompanying him reported that no-one in the train recognized Mr. Sakharov.

Separately, Mr. Sakharov was quoted Saturday as telling a West German magazine that conditions for many imprisoned Soviet dissidents were currently getting worse.

"The changes which can be noticed toward greater openness are still contradictory and are being carried out half-heartedly," he was quoted as telling the weekly news magazine DER SPIEGEL in a Moscow interview.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR VISITS SAKHAROV, BONNER

AU0518[4]5 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, Jan 5 (AFP) -- Britain's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir Bryan Cartledge, on Monday visited Soviet dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner in their apartment here, Mr. Sakharov told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The Nobel Peace prizewinner said afterwards that he had an "extended, interesting and extremely pleasant" meeting with the envoy and his wife. He declined to say which issues were discussed.

Mr. Sakharov, 65, who returned to Moscow on December 23 after being released from six years of internal exile, last week met U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman, who will shortly leave Moscow after a five-year stay.

Mr. Sakharov said that he went out very rarely and spent four hours a night working on scientific papers with a view to an early resumption of his work at the Soviet Academy of Science.

SOVIET HISTORIAN MEDVEDEV VIEWS SAKHAROV RETURN

DW300815 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Dec 86 pp 87-89

[Interview with Soviet historian Roy Medvedev by correspondent Andreas Lorenz in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Medvedev, why did the Soviet leadership allow your acquaintance Andrey Sakharov to return to Moscow?

Medvedev: There are many reasons. The most important one is Sakharov's behavior. He went three times on a hunger strike. He has shown that his and his wife's freedom are more important to him than his life. When dissident Anatoliy Marchenko's tragedy happened, who died recently in a camp, Sakharov again demanded his release.

SPIEGEL: Who told you that?

Medvedev: His friends. He sent a telegram. The government feared that Sakharov might again go on a hunger strike. They were very worried because they were not adequately informed about his state of health. He had refused for some months to accept medical aid.

SPIEGEL: Why?

Medvedev: To signal his protest against secret photos being taken of him when examined by a doctor, photos which were shown in the West. For fear of its international reputation, the party could not afford a dead Sakharov after Marchenko.

SPIEGEL: And the second reason?

Medvedev: The struggle for public opinion in the world. There were so many protests, and many personalities have constantly stood up for Sakharov.

SPIEGEL: Who in the Soviet Union stood up for him?

Medvedev: There was a lot of criticism when he was exiled. Nuclear physicist Petr Kapitsa and numerous writers protested. That struggle in and outside the Soviet Union has produced an impression on the Soviet leadership.

SPIEGEL: Until recently protests, no matter by whom, have not perceptibly influenced the Kremlin's decisions.

Medvedev: But now there is some movement in domestic policy and in ideology. Stalinism as well as Leonid Brezhnev's leadership are being criticized. In its initial phase, the dissident movement was in fact an anti-Stalinist movement. In 1966 Sakharov wrote a letter to the 23d CPSU Congress in which he rejected Stalin's rehabilitation. That was his first public appearance. Now an ideological change is taking place. Some of the reasons which led to Sakharov's exile no longer apply today.

SPIEGEL: Does party leader Gorbachev not hope for some foreign-policy advantages?

Medvedev: He certainly does. Sakharov is definitely against an anti-missile system. In the sixties already he rejected a Soviet missile defense system, because he feared that such a shield could tempt Moscow to launch the first strike. If a PRAVDA correspondent today asked him during a press conference at the foreign ministry: "Tell me, Comrade Sakharov, do you think that Reagan's SDI program is reasonable?", he would of course say: "No."

SPIEGEL: But he would probably also protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan?

Medvedev: Everybody knows that Sakharov condemns the war in Afghanistan. That makes his criticism of Reagan even more important. The Americans will be facing problems in that context, because they have closely linked their policy with Sakharov's fate. Now, if he, Sakharov, states that SDI is dangerous, harmful, and useless, Reagan may get into difficulties.

SPIEGEL: Do you think that Sakharov will make public statements as often as he did before he was exiled?

Medvedev: I know him as a man of firm principles. He speaks his mind, and he stands by his opinion and his deeds.

SPIEGEL: So the party has voluntarily accepted trouble by ending his exile?

Medvedev: That is probably true. Sakharov will continue his struggle against the war in Afghanistan and for the implementation of human rights. That means there is a political risk for the party, but there are no longer so many political prisoners that Sakharov might support. [paragraph continues]

Recently the Crimean Tatar Mustafa Dzhemilev was released, someone Sakharov had always fought for. Yuriy Orlov is free, and so is Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. Probably more people will be released.

SPIEGEL: Does the Soviet leadership not have to fear that the dissident movement will be strengthened now that they have their head back?

Medvedev: To some extent, yes. But if the government continues its policy of liberalization in the fields of literature and arts, which has just been started, the mainstream of the dissident movement will be conducted into official channels, where they can be supervised better. Take the writer Anatoliy Rybakov: He wrote a beautiful novel that describes the period of Stalin and Kirov, the Leningrad party leader who was assassinated in 1934 by order of Stalin. The novel, titled "Arbat's Children," is prohibited. Rybakov wants to see it published. He is 75 years old. If it is not published here, he would publish it in the West. That would make him a dissident. But the novel will be published in our country, and Rybakov is even prepared to yield under these circumstances. He has deleted some passages about Kirov. What I mean is this: In the event of a liberalization in the framework of the official system there will still be some potential dissidents.

SPIEGEL: To what extent is such liberalization possible at all?

Medvedev: At present, probably only to a limited extent, because in the past it has only been pursued by the older generation. Take Rybakov or his colleague Vladimir Dudintsev. Both are about 70. Or take the Georgian movie director Tengis Abuladze, who has just finished the very anti-Stalinist film "The Confession." He is 62. The younger generation is a political; however, there can only be a real liberalization if young people participate. I do not see any such young forces.

SPIEGEL: Does the permission for Sakharov to return to Moscow signal general readiness to improve the situation in the country?

Medvedev: There is no doubt that with that decision Gorbachev wants to win the support of the creative intelligentsia, whose representatives have said in the past that they only believed in a liberalization if Sakharov were allowed to return to Moscow.

SPIEGEL: Did Gorbachev make the decision alone?

Medvedev: Hard to say. He probably made the preliminary decision, and the Politburo agreed. Such a decision must be made by the Politburo.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean that Sakharov is rehabilitated?

Medvedev: No. As far as I know, he will not get back his titles. He is a Lenin Prize-holder, among other things. His wife has been pardoned. However, Sakharov's situation will improve, as compared to the time before he was exiled. At the same time, he was not allowed to take part in the meetings of the Academy of Sciences. Now he has the opportunity of cooperating fully. Difficulties will continue, however. For instance, the press will continue to criticize him, but unlike previously, it will not attack him below the belt. It will not humiliate him, and it will not touch his private life.

SPIEGEL: There are probably not just proponents of the decision.

Medvedev: Of course there are also opponents -- old Stalinists. The move came unexpectedly. Everybody with common sense and intelligence welcomes it.

SPIEGEL: Is the Soviet leadership demonstrating new self-confidence?

Medvedev: You know, there is a tendency to new self-confidence and new political thought. That is not only necessary in foreign policy, but also in domestic policy. If the West is supposed to trust the Soviet Union and make concessions in the weapons sector, it should not be afraid of us. Therefore, Soviet society should become more liberal and more democratic.

SPIEGEL: It seems to be a long way to that goal. In Alma-Ata recently the police and army crushed protest rallies against Kazakhstan's new party leader, Gennadiy Kolbin, a Russian who has replaced the local leader Dinmukhamed Kunayev.

Medvedev: The problem of who leads their country has always been of special importance to the Kazakh people. There have always been differences between Kazakhs and Russians on the national and economic fields. When the virgin land was developed, the local people lost their pastures, and many Russians moved in. At present, there are 40 percent Russians and no more than 36 percent Kazakhs. That has created discontent.

SPIEGEL: Should Gorbachev not have known that the Kazakhs would react sensitively to a Russian?

Medvedev: Of course it is difficult for Gorbachev to avoid mistakes. Krushchev made even more. After the 20th party congress which denounced Stalin's crimes, there was an uprising in Georgia in 1957 which was bigger than the one in Alma Ata.

SPIEGEL: Gorbachev obviously underrated the past party leader's popularity.

Medvedev: Yes. True, there was mismanagement and corruption in Kazakhstan, but Kunayev was popular. He did something for the Kazakhs' interests and for their culture.

SPIEGEL: Demonstrators reportedly even wanted to storm the prison.

Medvedev: Reportedly. There were casualties, and shots were fired. The unrest was worse than was officially reported. However, the mere fact that the press reported on it at all is a step forward. For example, we learned about earlier riots in Uzbekistan or Georgia only from dissident sources.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON BREAD IN MOSCOW BAKERIES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Higher Quality Bread Appears in Moscow Bakeries" published in the Political and Social Developments Section of the 22 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 15, line six:

... products is only 3-4 kopecks more. Economists ... (correcting figure)

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER REVIEWS CHANGES IN 1986

LD292213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Talk by USSR Light Industry Minister Vladimir Grigoryevich Klyuyev on changes in light industry in 1986]

[Text] You and I are preparing to usher in 1987. Looking at the ground we have covered, however, we naturally ask how was 1986, for us? We are asked whether any kind of changes have taken place in the style of our work since the 27th Congress, and people answer such questions differently. Some say that nothing has changed, others says that things have gotten even worse.

I personally think that this is not so. Surely the publication of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning, economic incentives and further improving the management of production of consumer goods in light industry points to change in the very style of work. It is precisely in these last, very intense December days that the preparations by the industry for working in the new conditions of management in 1987 are drawing to a close.

We consider that, for example, the publication of a whole range of other important party and governmental documents, in particular on drawing people into the manufacture of high-output equipment for the light industry and high-priority machine-building ministries and many other documents points to the same changes. We believe the sharp upturn with regard to technical progress testifies to big changes in the style of work and in our approach. Now up to 60 percent, and in certain regions even up to 75 percent, of resources is directed toward the technical retooling and modernization of enterprises.

The new approaches for further strengthening the direct links between Soviet light industry and the light industry of the CEMA states and other friendly states that have been drawn up by us also point to important changes. A new association, Soyuzlegpromvneshkooperatsiya, is being set up for this at the moment. I have to say that we have very high hopes of this. According to calculations that have been made, through the development of direct economic ties alone between the light industry of the Soviet Union, the DPRK and the SRV, goods to the substantial sum of R12 billion to our country will be supplied through coproduction in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The decisive upturn that our industry is taking toward radically improving quality and expanding the range of consumer goods also points to favorable changes. Besides this -- and this is noteworthy for our time and our work -- such a task as satisfying demand, the varied needs of Soviet people for high-quality goods, and not gross output, not achieving the plan target at any price, is being put into the foreground. This, without doubt, will facilitate the broad expansion of socialist competition for ensuring the excellent quality of output, and of course of the State Acceptance Service for output, which is being introduced from next year at 64 enterprises in our country.

But today I should like to stress particularly that a sharp change for the better in relation to social matters has developed recently in the work of the Ministry of Light Industry. For the first time indeed in the industry a social program has been set up and approved. With the support of the party's Central Committee we have managed to increase the capital investment allocation for housing construction for 1987 by 50 percent in comparison with last year's figure. More than 100 medical dispensaries will be built at the largest enterprises. I have the pleasure of reporting that the Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution on the building fo a large sanatorium for light industry workers on the Black Sea, in (Kudebstvo), a rayon in Sochi. This will lift the people's mood and spirit.

There are hundreds of splendid workforces working in our industry. It is most unfortunate that recently workers in industry have been on the receiving end of few kind words, although they are putting all their efforts and experience into resolving the tasks set by the party and the government for the light industry in most difficult and complex conditions.

We have enough objectivity, courage, will and character to see and realise the shortcomings in our work. The main one of course is that we are still far from satisfying the demands of the Soviet people for high-quality goods. In a word I want to say that we can see all these shortcomings. We know them and we shall put all our efforts into getting rid of them. This is our common and main task in the New Year.

LIGHT INDUSTRY TO USE PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS

LD051659 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (TASS) -- In the current 5-year plan, 1986-90, in place of the expensive large-scale light industry enterprises that need large outlays which are not speedily recovered, preference will be given to the construction of relatively inexpensive production facilities using prefabricated buildings, Vadim Chestnykh, USSR deputy minister for light industry, told journalists.

Speaking of the new methods for capital construction in the sector, he pointed out that prefabricated buildings will allow a considerable reduction in the construction cycle. This would mean returns being more quickly received and essential products more quickly dispatched to consumers. The positive experience of the organization of experimental production facilities with accelerated construction in Uzbekistan, Azerbajan and Dagestan bears witness to this.

As experts' calculations have shown, the method of constucting production buildings from lighter prefabricated units can be successfully applied, not only in southern regions with favorable climatic conditions, but even in Siberia. In 1987-88, the ministry is planning the construction of 10 subsidiaries of shoe, clothing, knitware and textile enterprises in Krasnoyarsk Kray.

Another advantage of the new methods of construction is that they can be carried out by local, relatively small assembly organizations, and sometimes be the light industry enterprises themselves.

Chestnykh believes that the new tactics in capital construction will permit the implementation within a brief period of the large-scale modernization of the sector stipulated by the 27th CPSU Congress, an increase of nearly 20 percent of output in light industry, and a considerable improvement in the range and quality of goods.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON MERCHANT FLEET REORGANIZATION

LD051524 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- The purpose of a deep-going reorganization in the Merchant Marine of the USSR is to reveal to the full the potential of the sector. From January 1 all the 17 sea shipping companies, 70 ports and 30 ship-repairing yards have been switched over to full economic cost accounting and self-financing.

This step was prompted by an economic necessity: Within the current five-year plan period (1986-1990) the Soviet seamen are to increase the shipping of cargoes by a minimum of 6.5 percent.

Meanwhile the aggregate tonnage of the merchant fleet will diminish by approximately five percent resultant of writing off obsolute ships.

A way out of the situation is in a more extensive utilization of fixed assets. This is precisely the goal of the in-depth economic reorganization of the sea transport.

Viktor Nikolay Chuk, deputy minister of the Merchant Marine of the USSR, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent that last year an economic reform was effected in practice in three shipping companies: the Black Sea, Baltic, and Latvian ones. The transition to complete cost accounting and self-financing tapped big talent reserves of the work collectives.

From now on, profit becomes a genealising economic indicator for the sea transport. State financing of any subdivisions of the sector, right up to educational establishments, has been discontinued. They will begin to ensure their production, scientific-technical, and social development only resultant of their own earned funds.

Naturally, they will also bear full responsibility for the results of their economic activities.

Under the new conditions the ministry and the shipping companies get much independence in export-import operations. Effective forms of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries will develop, and mutually beneficial contacts with capitalist and developing countries countries will be established.

MANAGEMENT REFORM PANEL APPROVES DOCUMENTS

PM051351 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 52, Dec 86 (Signed to Press 18 Dec 86) p 16

[Unattributed report: "In the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery"]

[Text] Sessions of the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery, which was set up by a USSR Council of Ministers decree, have examined questions of transferring production associations (enterprises) belonging to the RSFSR Ministry of the Fuel Industry to new conditions of economic management, and questions of the procedure for transferring enterprises belonging to the Moscow Oblispolkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Leningrad Gorispolkom, and USSR DOSAAF production enterprises to new conditions of economic management.

The question of methodological documens linked with the improvement of the economic machinery in state trade and consumer cooperatives was examined. The following methodological documents were approved:

Methodological directives for the elaboration of 5-year and annual plans for economic and social development at enterprises, organizations, and management organs in state retail trade and public catering;

Methodological directives for the planning of financial indicators and their utilizations at enterprises, organizations, organizations, and management organs in state trade;

Regulations for the formation and utilization of funds for production and social development at enterprises and organizations in state trade;

Basic regulations for the formation and utilization of wages funds in state trade;

Methodological directives for the procedure and timetable for the elaboration of 5-year and annual plans for the economic and social development of consumer cooperative enterprises and organizations (in the "trade" and "public catering" sectors);

Regulations for the formation and utilization of wages funds at consumer cooperative enterprises (organizations), management organs, and institutions;

Directives for the planning of income and expenditure in consumer cooperatives.

It was determined that stable standard 5-year plan economic normatives for 1987-90 will be elaborated on the basis of plans and calculations established for the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Management organs in state trade will be supplied with guideline normatives for the correlation between the growth rates of the wages fund and commodity turnover in retail trade and public catering, and normatives for deductions from revenue for budget payments and the amounts of these payments.

The results of the economic experiment conducted in the Estonian SSR Ministry of Light Industry to comprehensively improve management of the production and sale of light industry products, as well as proposals for its further development, were discussed and largely approved.

The commission's session largely approved the provisional standard regulations for bonus payments to workers in ministries' central apparatus and workers in main production administrations and the administrations of industrial associations, production associations, and enterprises transferred to new conditions of economic management.

Basic approval was given to draft instructions governing the procedure for calculating and determining the level of fulfillment of targets and pledges for deliveries of output and goods in accordance with contracts when evaluating the activity of production, supply and marketing, and trade associations, enterprises, and organizations.

Questions concerning the readiness of enterprises and associations of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry for transfer to new conditions of economic management were examined.

CONGRESS OF MACHINE-BUILDERS UNION ENDS 5 JAN

LD051753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] The congress of the Machine-Building and Instrument-Making Workers Union ended today in Moscow. Ways of restructuring the activity of these branches, taking current demands into account, were defined. It was noted that the course towards the advanced development of machine building and instrument making is on the whole being maintained. New, effective methods of management are being established.

Delegates to the congress also spoke about serious shortcomings in observing plan discipline and the fulfillment of contractual obligations.

BRANCH TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS WORK CONDITIONS

LD051401 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- Follows commentary by Boris Prokhorov, a TASS news analyst:

A further improvement in the conditions and protection of labour of the factory and office workers is one of the most important issues being discussed by the delegates to the trade union conferences and congresses of branch trade unions being currently held in the USSR.

While noting the achievements in that field, which are truly impressive, the speakers at such meetings point to the need for broadening and deepening the effort for the protection of labour and improvement of its conditions. The contribution of the trade unions to this effort will undoubtedly be in the focus of attention of the congress of Soviet trade unions scheduled to be held in Moscow next month.

Not only the trade unions are concerned with an improvement of the conditions and protection of labour in the USSR. The work on a large scale in that field is guided and financed by the state. Yet the functions of control for the implementation of the state labour protection programmes are vested in trade unions in the USSR. Over the past ten years, the conditions of work of more than 30 million people have been improved and the rate of production injuries and occupational diseases has considerably lowered.

Work to improve the conditions and protection of labour in the USSR proceeds in many directions. New production premises are built and old ones are reconstructed, new technology is introduced. In accordance with the even tougher standards endorsed recently the level of production noises, gas and dust content in the premises is reduced. The number of medical personnel employed directly at plants is increased and the practices of preventive medical examinations are broadened. In 1985, for example, a total of 123.2 million people came within the reach of these measures, while 350 research and design offices took part in creating new technology, improving conditions of labour.

Yet, there remain many problems in that area. There are no few productions in this country, especially small ones, with obsolete equipment, which prevents the creation of normal conditions of work. The share of the workers employed in manual, often strenuous work is yet great. It also happens that managers of plants do not yet devote proper attention to the observance of the safety engineering rules. It is at the elimination of these shortcomings that the efforts of trade unions should be directed, the delegates to the conferences and branch congresses believe.

In general opinion, the most important role in this effort should be played by the safety engineering inspection of trade unions. Along with 7,000 technical experts on the regular staff, the system includes more than four million technical inspectors elected at workers' meetings and working on a public basis. The trade union inspection should considerably improve its work, the trade union delegates believe. No few checks are done now: Last year for example a total of more than 200 thousand checks were carried out and the operation of more than 200 plants was suspended because of the violations of the rules of safety engineering found out as a result of inspection tours. Yet the possibilities of the technological inspection are far from being fully used.

TRUD DISCUSSES DUTIES OF BORDER GUARDS

PM051039 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 31 December 1986 carries on page 2 under the headline "Along the Motherland's Entire Border" and under the rubric "We Serve the Soviet Union" a 1,200-word reportage written specially for TRUD by TASS correspondents K. Bolotevich, I. Zolotarev, and Yu. Stepanov.

The item is introduced by the following note:

"The USSR state borders extend for more than 67,000 km but, regardless of their great length, every single meter is reliably guarded by the servicemen in green caps. On New Year's Eve TASS correspondents contacted four points on our motherland's northern, western, southern, and eastern borders."

The northern border report covers a radio conversation with petty officer Aleksandr Dubovtsev serving on board the patrol ship "Imeni 26 Syezda KPSS" "in the cold Barents Sea." Among other things, Dubovtsev is quoted as saying: "On many occasions the ship's inspection groups have had to board foreign fishing and animal hunting vessels which have violated the border regime."

The western border item covers a conversation held at the "Grodno" checkpoint, as follows:

"'Unfortunately, the flood of ideological contraband that people try to smuggle into our country does not diminish but swells appreciably on the eve of the holidays,' checkpoint veteran officer V. Streltsov said. 'Priests are particularly diligent. The luggage carried by a nun contained 386 prohibited medallions, 29 rosaries, 189 religious leaflets and brochures, 4 small icons, 6 statuettes, and even a crucifix, all concealed in the lining of her clothes and coif, in candy wrappers, inside sealed hygienic packages and cosmetic tissues, and in boxes with loose medicines. Several medallions were even hidden in the heels of her shoes.

"'Smugglers and ideological saboteurs resort to a very wide range of tricks in their striving to deliver their New Year "gifts." They expect border guards to be less vigilant in the preholiday period. In vain!"

The southern border reportage deals with the friendship between Soviet and Bulgarian border guards in the Black Sea, and the eastern border item recalls the heroism of Soviet border guards in repulsing a "large gang of Japanese-Manchurian adventurers" on 17 May 1939.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF COL GEN SEMENOV

PM311331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 86 Second Edition p 6

[Obituary: "P.S. Semenov"]

[Excerpts] Colonel General Petr Sergeyevich Semenov, retired, Hero of the Soviet Union and a participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, has died after an prolonged illness at the age of 84. He devoted all his conscious life to selfless service of the Soviet fatherland and the cause of the CPSU, of which he became a member in 1942. [passage omitted]

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, I.M. Tretyak, V.L. Govorov, O.F. Kulishev, S.A. Stychinskiy, V.M. Mikhalkin, S.I. Klyapin.